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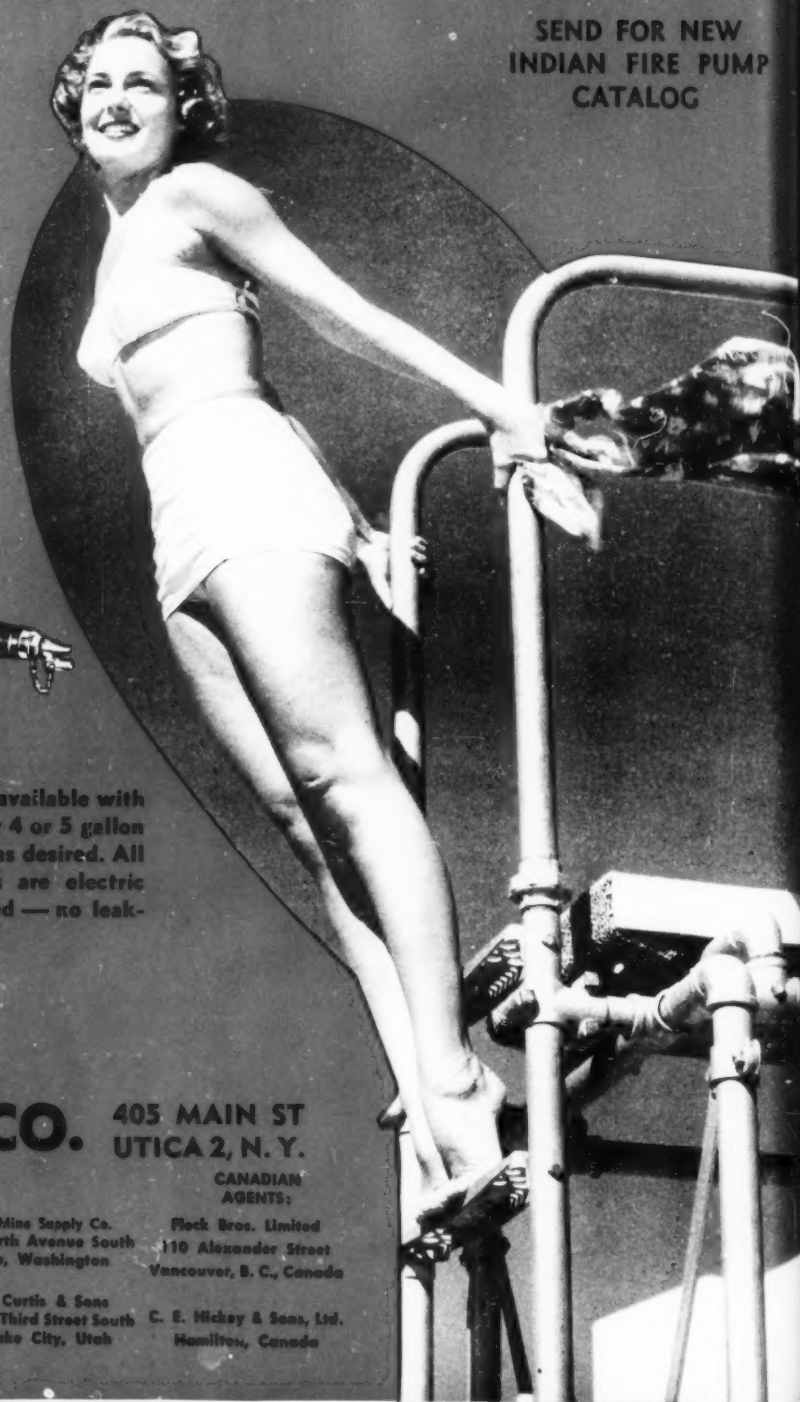
"I once thought INDIAN FIRE PUMPS had use only where a volunteer department was putting out grass fires. Since including a No. 90 galvanized INDIAN on our apparatus, however, I found that the men would not use any other type of extinguisher.

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In forests of the Pacific Northwest, more trees are damaged annually by wind, insects and disease than are lost by fire. When high winds blow in the mountains, they knock down many strong and healthy trees as well as older, weakened ones. Such windfall areas are ideal breeding grounds for Douglas fir beetles. These tree-killers bore in through the bark and hatch their eggs in tunnels cut in soft wood tissue. As the beetle population increases, they leave the downed timber and kill live, standing trees by cutting their lifelines.

Tree farmers must constantly watch such areas and plan to harvest infested trees as soon as possible. Since wood in beetle-killed trees remains sound for several years, prompt harvesting makes it available for use and removes a potential beetle breeding ground as well. Other types of destructive insects such as the spruce budworm, tussock moth and hemlock looper are being controlled by intensive aerial spraying.

To prevent insect epidemics, more than 4500 tree farmers are protecting about 25 million acres of privately owned timberland. All Weyerhaeuser Timber Company forestlands are managed as certified tree farms. Write us at Box A, Tacoma, Washington for your free copy of our colorful and interesting booklet, *Tree Farming in the Pacific Northwest*.



Industrial forests are constantly seeking new and better methods of preventing the loss of good timber by insect damage.

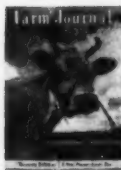


Beetle-killed trees must be harvested as soon as possible to eliminate the beetle breeding ground and recover usable wood.

Wood is one of the nation's most valuable and versatile raw materials. People and industry use wood every day as lumber, pulp and paper, fibers, chemicals and in many other ways. To supply this market, our company is growing trees and manufacturing a variety of forest products.

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National opinion surveys indicate that the public does not know about the progress being made in industrial forestry. Weyerhaeuser Timber Company is telling part of the story in a series of national magazine advertisements such as reproduced above. The Company believes that all who are engaged in industrial forest management should tell the facts about tree farming at every opportunity.



WORKING IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST TO CREATE A PERMANENT FOREST INDUSTRY

Volume 59
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December, 1953

American FORESTS

James B. Craig, Editor
Dorothy B. Thompson, Editorial Assistant

Keith R. McCarthy, Assistant Editor
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COVER • *President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Assistant to the President Sherman Adams—four government leaders who played key roles in making the Fourth American Forest Congress a successful and widely-publicized event.*

THE AFA

The American Forestry Association, publishers of AMERICAN FORESTS, is a national organization—independent and non-political in character—for the advancement of intelligent management and use of forests and related resources of soil, water, wildlife and outdoor recreation. Its purpose is to create an enlightened public appreciation of these resources and their part in the social and economic life of the nation. Created in 1875, it is the oldest national forest conservation organization in America.

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Letters

Safety First

EDITOR:

I have followed with much interest your feature photos which appear each month in AMERICAN FORESTS. In the September issue is an excellent portrait study of a lumberjack's face. However, I shiver to think what might happen were he to turn his head to the left! In teacher training camps, I have for many years tried to promote safety in the use of woods tools. I am wondering what your opinion of this picture may be when you consider it from that standpoint.

W. M. Harlow
Professor of Wood Technology
State University of New York

(Editor's Note—The double-bit ax resting on Lumberjack Zeimer's shoulder could sever an ear at that.)

Green Valleys

EDITOR:

As a new member of your Association I was delighted to receive the October issue of AMERICAN FORESTS with its attractive format and packed with a number of interesting articles.

Indeed, "Green Valleys" by Erle Kauffman is a literary gem which brings encouragement to those who need a spiritual lift. I felt as if I had been carried into the sanctuary of one of our great National Forests.

Werner P. Braegger
Stamford, Connecticut

The Noble Red Man

EDITOR:

I just read "Fire is Their Meat," by Edgar Perry. A splendid article; one I enjoyed very much. It was, and is, a good boost for the Red Man as a whole and I hope many of the Indians have an opportunity to see the article. I shall send my copy to them.

This past summer, I was in the Yellowstone Park one afternoon. Two bus loads of Indians stopped at Old Faithful at the general store for ice cream and such. I spoke to one of them and asked him if the fire was out. "Yes. Out," he said with a smile and an expression as if he was pleased to have been able to say that.

They had come a long way from the Southwest to fight a fire in our Great National Forest. They had done a good job, too.

Thanks for that story. The noble Red Man deserves some praise.

Bert L. Brown
Grand Bay, Alabama

Living Links

EDITOR:

We are very much indebted to you for our copies of the November issue of AMERICAN FORESTS. Your generosity has made it possible for us to mail a copy to each of the 30 members of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association and also to distribute freely among the Mount Vernon staff.

We like Jack Long's story (Living Links)
(Turn to page 42)

Washington



Lookout

By ALBERT G. HALL

REORGANIZATION OF THE LAND MANAGEMENT AGENCIES of the federal government was hinted in the speech of Sherman Adams, The Assistant to the President of the United States, in his address, October 30, before the Fourth American Forest Congress. In part Mr. Adams said: "There are conflicts within departments, between agencies, between state and federal units, which are obstructing the attainment of purposes for which they are created to gain . . . For instance, the Bureau of Land Management in one department, and the great public forest lands administered in another. No really effectual and efficient land-use policy can be possible under such a situation."

NO CLUE WAS GIVEN BY MR. ADAMS as to whether the Bureau of Land Management should be transferred to the Department of Agriculture or the Forest Service transferred to the Department of the Interior -- or whether as has been proposed over the years an entirely new Department of Natural Resources be established to embody all federal land management agencies.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, announced by Secretary Ezra Taft Benson early in November, and just two days after Mr. Adams made his speech, combines within the Forest Service certain functions and land management responsibilities which heretofore had been in other agencies of the Department. Thus we see shaping up a cohesive unit in forestry within the Department of Agriculture, but existing now as a separate detachable entity. The Benson reorganization makes possible the easy extraction of forestry activities from the Department, if it is so recommended by the new Commission on the Executive Branch of the Government (Hocver Commission).

FOREST PEST RESEARCH AND CONTROL WORK has been transferred from the Agricultural Research Administration to the Forest Service. Forest research remains in the Forest Service while all other research activities have been grouped under the new Agricultural Research Service. Significant also is the removal from the Forest Service of certain of the grass and range management research more nearly related to agriculture than to forest and wild range, and placing this activity within the new Agricultural Research Service.

TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PUBLICLY- OWNED LANDS administered under the Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service, likewise divorces these forest and range lands from the rest of the agriculture picture. These lands were acquired by the Department during the period 1938-1942 and were considered submarginal or unsuitable for cultivation. They total some seven million acres of which around 600,000 are forest lands, the remainder primarily suited for grazing.

SO FAR AS FORESTS AND RANGE ARE CONCERNED, the net result of the Benson reorganization has been to place all forest and grazing lands of the Department under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. On the other hand, all forests and grazing lands of the Department of the Interior are now under the Bureau of Land Management. Further, all functions of the Department of Agriculture as they relate to forestry are now within the Forest Service, except for the farmer-educational work of the Extension Service, and such incidental forestry as is

(Turn to next page)

provided in the farm planning of the Soil Conservation Service. But in both Extension and the newly constituted Soil Conservation Service the forestry functions are carried on at the state level, with subject matter guidance from Washington.

THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE CONTINUES as the Department's technical service agency in the field of soil and water conservation and flood prevention. Primary responsibility for carrying out this assignment is now given to the state offices of the SCS. The seven regional offices are being discontinued and their functions are being transferred to the states. Among all the elements of the reorganization, the elimination of the regional offices and other adjustments in the SCS program have raised the greatest protests. The SCS has enjoyed considerable prestige among farmers and city folk alike. Naturally, there is some reluctance on the part of many to any move that might disrupt a smooth-going organization. Congressional hearing on this phase of the reorganization will give Mr. Benson a chance to explain how he hopes the reconstituted SCS will function. The fear of SCS supporters is based largely on what appears to be a policy of the new administration to favor the Extension Service approach to farmer education, rather than the direct service approach of the SCS.

SOME OPPOSITION HAS BEEN RAISED TO THE TRANSFER of the forest insect and disease work to the Forest Service, it being felt that from a policy standpoint it is better to have such activities separated from administration of the national forests and Forest Service programs generally. The forest pest research and control work has been, in effect, a separate service available to all public agencies, both within and without the Department of Agriculture, and to state and private forest owners as well.

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT is now the subject of study by a six-man team named by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. This is one of several such study groups seeking to discover ways of improving administrative methods and effecting economies without impairing essential services. A similar group recently completed a study of the National Park Service. The BLM study group consists of three non-governmental members and three from the Department of the Interior. It is to report back to Secretary McKay by December 20.

SUSTAINED-YIELD UNITS, particularly the all-federal units authorized by the Sustained-Yield Act of 1944 will be a bit harder to come by, under new policy and regulations made public by the Forest Service last month. The policy statement has been in the official "mill" for several months and is the outcome of years of experience in dealing with demands for federal units. Under the law, the Forest Service may establish two types of sustained-yield units: The cooperative unit in which federal lands and private lands are combined for management purposes under a long-term agreement. An example of this is the now famous agreement with the Simpson Logging Company under which sustained production, payrolls and community stability are practically guaranteed to the communities of Shelton and McCleary, Washington, for a 99-year period. The federal unit is one in which little or no private timber is involved. Under this authority the Forest Service may require that all or a portion of the sustained yield of a national forest unit be designated for primary manufacture in a given community or several communities which are primarily dependent upon national forest timber.

UNDER THE OLD POLICY STATEMENT THE FOREST SERVICE often appeared as an advocate of such preferential treatment. The new policy withdraws the Forest Service from the position of advocate and makes it the judge of the merits of a community request and the probable effect on other dependent communities which would be denied the right to bid for the timber involved. If carried to its extreme, application of the law to federal units could result in almost a complete undoing of orderly national forest management. On the other hand, some communities which have a history of established dependency on national forest timber, may, in the public interest, need to have such dependency protected from invasion from outside competitors. At best, the law provides a ticklish situation for the Forest Service, putting it in the position of deciding social and economic questions that ordinarily are solved by free competitive enterprise.

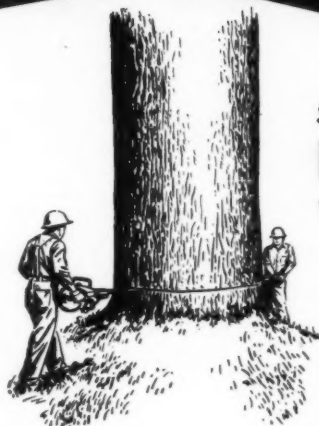
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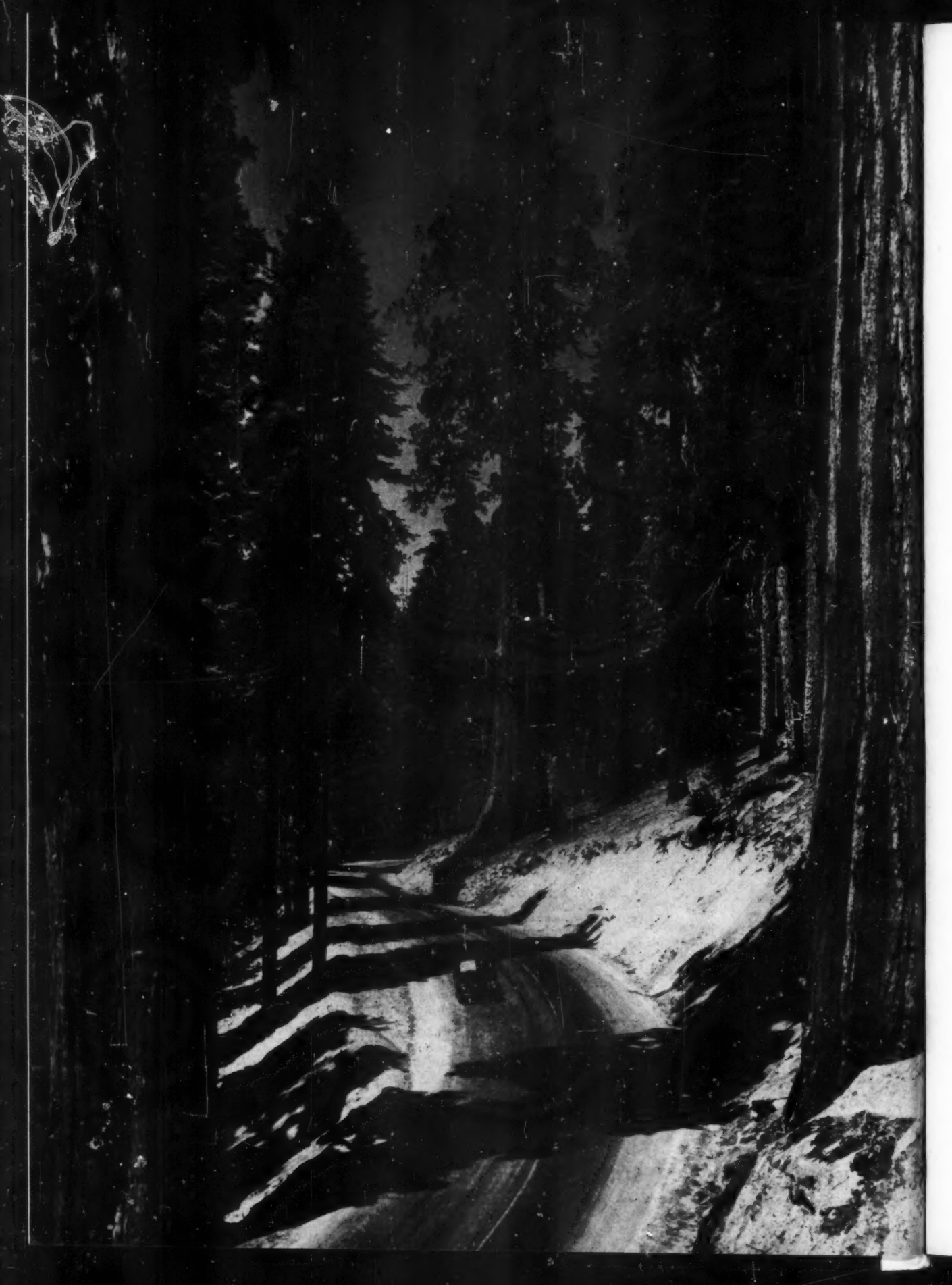


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The Growth of Forestry

The Fourth American Forest Congress was the logical sequel to AFA's forest resources appraisal and Forest Congress of 1946. The two events must be linked together for they are one and inseparable. Together, they reflect the continuing pattern of forestry thinking and achievement over the greater part of a decade. The 1953 Congress now presents the yardstick whereby that thinking and accomplishment may be measured.

The 1946 Forest Congress—the first national “town meeting” of forestry since 1905—was called to set a course for forestry in post-war America. In an era of great uncertainty, this meeting provided the spark whereby the various elements of forestry endeavor were drawn more closely together. The chief artisans of that program set their sights high in forging a strong, far-sighted blueprint for action that gave birth to cooperative actuality in the forestry movement. This program has been out in front of forestry for the last seven years. Strong on fundamentals, it is as basically sound today as it ever was.

The Higgins Lake Conference of last June to bring this program up to date in terms of today's conditions provided substantial evidence that national cooperative effort, in the spirit of the 1946 Congress, has made remarkable progress in the last few years. Even so, no one could have fully predicted the vigor of the cooperative approach to today's problems—the driving initiative that came blazing forth at the Fourth Forest Congress as reflected by the seasoned views of over 100 agencies, groups and individuals.

For the Fourth Forest Congress was no ordinary forestry meeting. It will stand as a monument to the growing stature of the forestry profession and to the maturity of all the various groups working in renewable natural resources. Great unity of purpose was in evidence at this meeting. Major emphasis was placed on the cooperative approach in solving existing problems. There was a willingness to see the other fellow's problems—a frank spirit of give-and-take—that reflects increased sureness of purpose on the part of the various groups engaged in resources work. In brief, it was a constructive meeting.

A detailed evaluation of a conference that worked on so broad a canvas is not easy so soon after the event. But in the main, three key facts appear to stand out. These are:

- 1) The Fourth Forest Congress endorsed in principle the recommendations for forestry as advanced by the Higgins Lake Commit-

tee and at the same time reaffirmed its faith in the broad, fundamental concepts as outlined in the Program for Forestry of 1946. Consequently, there is every reason to believe that the Higgins Lake proposals, perfected by the salient ideas brought out in the Congress, can be used as a base for a forestry program that will be acceptable to all groups concerned.

- 2) The present administration endorsed, without reservation, the aims and objectives of The American Forestry Association and served notice it is ready to cooperate in helping to achieve desired goals. Seldom, if ever before, have four key men of any administration contributed so generously of their time and talents in helping to make a forestry meeting a success. President Eisenhower, Secretaries Benson and McKay, and Sherman Adams not only appeared at the Congress; all took an extremely active part. Their addresses, enunciating clearly as they did the new policies of the administration, should do much to still fears that have been lurking in the hearts of many sincere people as to administration conservation aims. More than that, this active participation serves notice that the administration is prepared to provide vigorous leadership in the whole field of renewable natural resources.
- 3) A notable advance in the last decade is the fact that former mistrust between public and private forestry is rapidly being dispelled. Consensus was that a true meeting of minds was achieved that will prove an historic milestone in forestry progress.

“We can only conclude that the American public is ready to advance a cooperative program for forestry that will further accent accomplishment in the nation's woodlands,” executive director-forester Lowell Besley, of the AFA, stated at the conclusion of the Congress. “We believe that on the basis of the enthusiasm and understanding shown at the Congress that all elements of forestry are ready to move ahead in a great groundswell of progress. We are well aware that the Congress poses a great challenge to the AFA. We accept that challenge. The plan for a new campaign is now being drafted. And it is abundantly clear that the architects of forestry and related management programs are ready to roll up their sleeves and carry that program forward.”

◀ Sequoia Grove in California. Photo by Louis C. Williams

Highlights in Words and Pictures of t

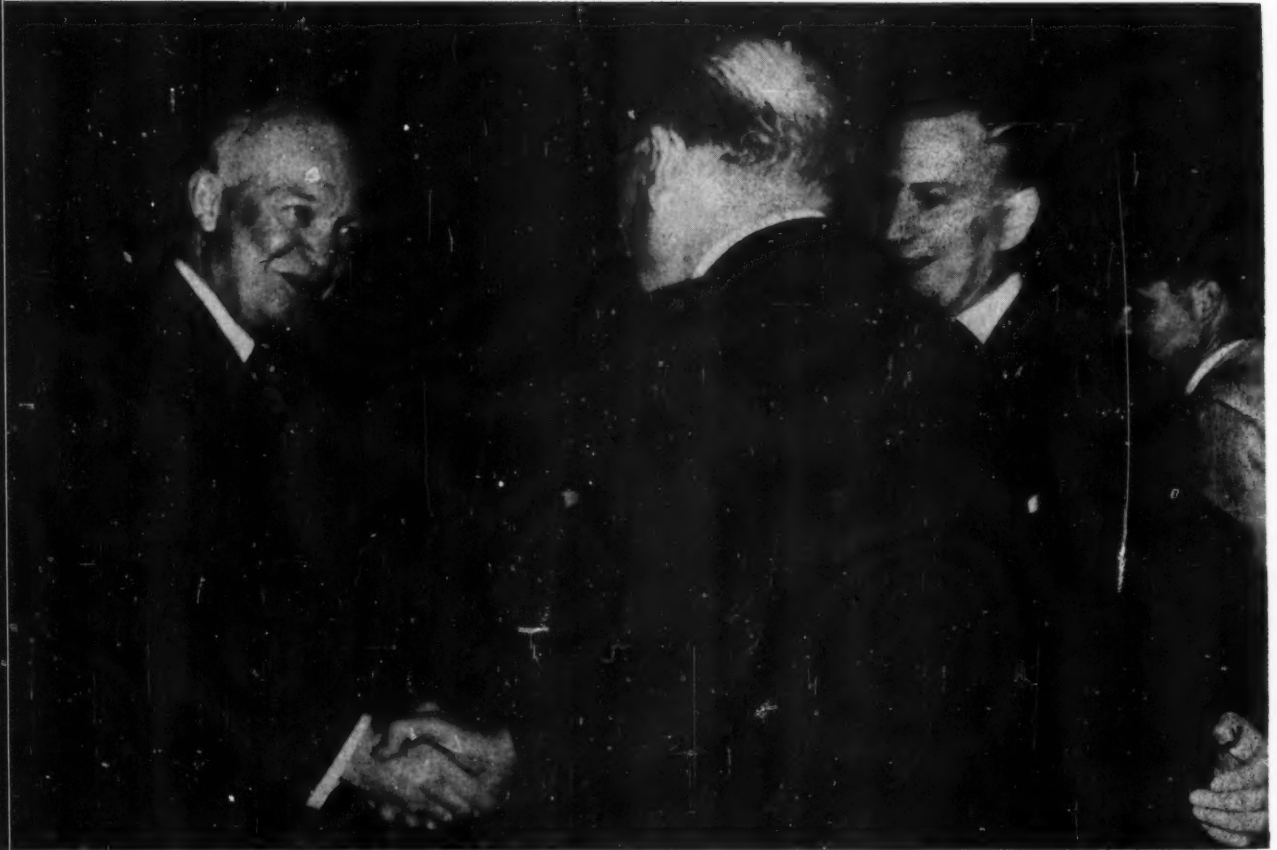
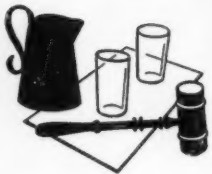


Photo by Jack Rottler

Presidential greeting. President Dwight D. Eisenhower gets a warm welcome to Fourth American Forest Congress from Don P. Johnston, president of AFA. Shortly after this picture was taken Eisenhower formally opened the Congress



Morning Session, October 29

OVER-ALL OPPORTUNITIES AND AIMS

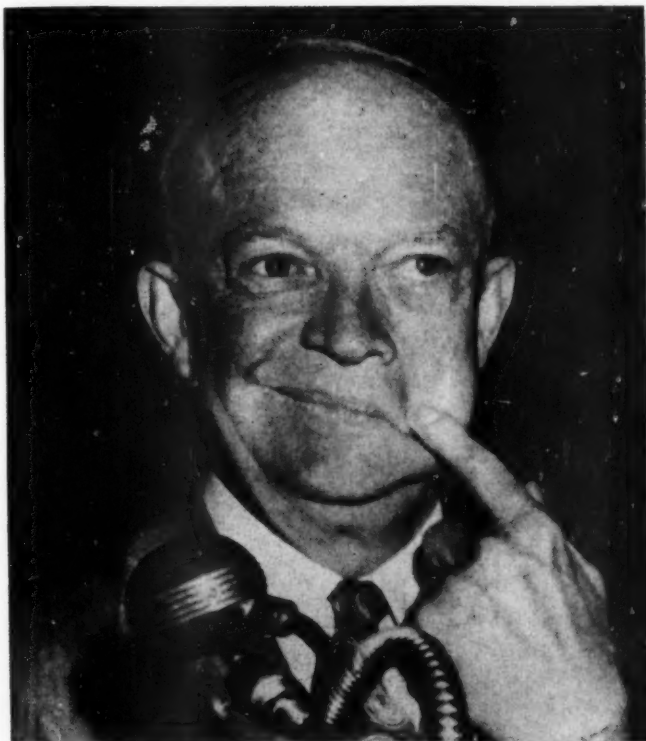
f the Fourth American Forest Congress

PRESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower on October 29 strongly reasserted his support of a wise use and development program for the nation's renewable natural resources. In an unprecedented and obviously heart-felt address welcoming nearly 800 conservationists to Washington, D. C., for opening sessions of The American Forestry Association-sponsored Fourth American Forest Congress, he spelled out in unqualified terms his endorsement of a meeting designed to formulate such a program. Speaking extemporaneously in what has been his only such appearance since taking office, the President told delegates to the three-day "town meeting" that, "I cannot tell you how much satisfaction it gives to me to know that intelligent Americans are meeting together whose interests are as broad as the land, whose vision must be projected forward not merely until tomorrow, or possibly an election, but for a century."

The President defined the purpose of government in its relationship to resources groups as understanding "the problems of every special group in this country, but never to use the resources of this country to favor any group at the expense of others." The government seeks, he said, "to get that kind of balanced progress that can be sustained, that will not create upsets in our economy."

Linking the activity of foresters and conservationists with that of the government, President Eisenhower said that too many people are blind, indifferent or ignorant of the facts that make conservation so important. He asked: "What is going to be the character of this country? Is it going to favor the individual as it favored us? Is it going to give him an opportunity? Is it going to have the resources to give him that opportunity? Or are we going to degenerate into some kind of controlled economy, some kind of regi-

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Wide-World photo

IT IS my very happy and very distinguished privilege this morning to extend to each of you a welcome on behalf of the Administration to your Nation's Capital.

The very character of your organization confers distinction upon anyone who may be invited before it. But you will realize that due to the number of conventions that meet in this city, there are, at times, staff discussions over in the White House as to whether or not they should send the President forth this morning to attend a meeting of this kind.

Now, in this particular case, entirely aside from my own desires and determinations, I assure you there was no question. It happens that my principal staff officer (Sherman Adams) is a forester. And there are two subjects of which I hear most, I think, when I am with him: New Hampshire and forestry.

(Turn to page 37)

Photos by Jack Rottler
 "I'm optimistic," AFA President Johnston seems to be telling
 Clare M. Cotton, who is interviewing him for *Science Service*
 magazine during break in Congress activities at Statler Hotel



An interested audience listens to Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay at the opening session of the Fourth American Forest Congress. He explained Interior Department's plans for forestry



ner in which President Eisenhower discussed the various aspects of conservation indicated a rare awareness of the complexities of the problems facing this and other countries. He recalled that when he led the World War II invasion of Northern Africa he was struck by the fact that an area that once had a civilization that supported great cities and "provided the timber and almost all the agricultural resources that were used in Italy, Greece and Sicily" had been turned through misuse into "just a stretch of sand and desert."

"That is a kind of thing that must never happen here, and it is through the dedication and devotion of such people as yourselves that it will not happen," the President added. He attributed his own interest in conservation to the influence of former New Hampshire Governor Sherman Adams, his "principal staff officer" and himself a forester.

Following the President's remarks Detlev W. Bronk, noted biophysicist and president of the National Academy of Sciences, delivered the keynote address on the subject of "Forestry in the World Resource Picture." Dr. Bronk warned that it is "dangerous over-confidence" for modern man to squander his resources because he is convinced that scientists with "phenomenal rapidity and success" will create new materials. He said such thinking disregards the finite nature of our resources and the balanced environment necessary for their replacement, adding: "We need more emphasis on the philosophy and practice of The American Forestry Association which uses science and education as means for renewing and increasing the supply of trees, for improving their quality by genetic breeding, for making better use of forest products."

Science, he said, can provide a more abundant future but, if it is to do so, we must conserve the best of our present resources. Dr. Bronk



Peter Knopf, 14, perhaps the youngest delegate to Congress, looks over American Forests exhibit. (List of other exhibits on page 38)

mentation of all the heritage—of all the phases of our heritage that we have received—all the God-given resources and privileges we enjoy?"

"I believe," he continued, "that every true American wants to pass on, without any stricture, the right of his own determination of what he is fited for, of how he shall worship, of what he shall earn, of how he can

save and what he can do with his savings. . . ."

The audience chuckled at this point when the President smiled broadly and added: "Subject to taxes." He went on to say that even in "the crown of roses that America now knows there are some thorns—and taxes are one of them."

The confident and informed man-



stressed that the government must assume first responsibility for the protection of our natural resources, if protection becomes necessary. He added, however, that "partnership of all in conservation, rather than conservation by compulsion, is the sure foundation for a secure future."

Dr. Bronk told the delegates that the great achievements of science foster the use of such "arrogant phrases" as "man's conquest of nature," but said "if we are to use science as a means for creating a more satisfying life and a more enduring civilization we must learn to live as partners rather than as conquerors of life in nature." He said the regard for trees accents this kinship of man in nature, pointing out that forests and trees have shaped our history and culture and in our forests and trees we can find a sense of continuity with the past that gives meaning to the present.

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay, outlining his Department's plans for forestry, said he was in "whole accord" with the proposed establishment of a joint Congressional committee to consider a desirable pattern for ownership of federal, state and private forest, range and other conservation lands and to formulate policies to guide the ac-

tions of public agencies. "We have initiated some studies in this field but we would welcome the guidance of such a committee in the formulation of policies to achieve the ideal pattern between federal, state and private lands. . . . In this connection, I have welcomed and shall continue to welcome any suggestions emanating from the executive offices of the several states," Secretary McKay said. Recommendations both for a landownership study and for reports from state committees on the ownership problem were made at the AFA-sponsored Higgins Lake meeting at which the groundwork was laid for the Fourth American Forest Congress.

Summing up his Department's plans Secretary McKay said: "The Department's plans for the future of the forest lands under its jurisdiction vary to some extent depending on the objectives of management. However, we are in wholehearted agreement with three basic goals for forestry as set forth in the Higgins Lake recommendations. For all our forest lands, we shall strive first for adequate protection from fire, insects and diseases; secondly, we shall, of course, strive to improve the close utilization quality of timber produced by our commercial forest lands, and thirdly, we shall strive to obtain the maximum development from all of our forest lands for fish and wildlife, range, recreation and other special resources.

". . . In forestry as well as in all other natural resource programs I am insisting on the perfection of interagency and inter-neighbor cooperation and coordination. There must be complete cooperation between the on-the-ground managers of the forests under our jurisdiction and the managers of the adjoining or adjacent forests whether under

federal, state, county or private management. . . . It is impossible to do the proper job of forestry for this nation without the full cooperative partnership of the states and local communities, all private citizens owning or depending upon forest for their livelihood, and the federal agencies managing federal forests."

The Department of Agriculture plans for forestry were defined by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson. The Department's basic objective, according to Secretary Benson, is the "highest possible productivity of the land, both that in public ownership and that privately owned." He said that by productivity he meant not only commodities but public services and benefits, "now and for the future."

The Secretary continued: "As basic policy, we want to continue the sound development of the national forests; and we want to aid and encourage and cooperate in the development of state and private forestry. In line with these basic objectives we have already undertaken some reorganization and clarification of forestry activities and responsibilities within the Department, looking to a stronger, more efficient, and more economical program."

Secretary Benson made it clear at the outset that he did not believe that the present total area of the national forests should be increased. He said there will be a continuing need for exchange of lands to block out public and adjacent private holdings and thereby aid in more efficient management, adding that adjustments of this kind will be encouraged. He said further that "in the interest of efficient administration and economy" steps will be taken to dispose of isolated small tracts which can best be administered under some other type of ownership.

(Turn to page 39)

Jean L. Lawrence, Chairman, Minister of Natural Resources and Development

Lowell Conley, executive director forester for AFA, explains business procedures, background of Congress

James L. Madden, president, American Forest Products Industries, gives industry viewpoint on forestry of Science, keynote





Photos by Jack Rottler

Session Chairman Edward P. Stamm, left, AFA board member, started ball rolling at management session. At right, U. S. Forest Service Chief Richard E. McArdle, keynoter



Afternoon Session, October 29 FOREST MANAGEMENT

DELEGATES to the Fourth American Forest Congress rolled up their sleeves and got down to specific issues at the afternoon session October 29 on forest management, of which Edward P. Stamm, AFA Board member and vice president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, was chairman. After Keynoter Richard E. McArdle, Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, had set the stage by reviewing, summarizing and focusing attention on the forest management recommendations made at the Higgins Lake conference the three-member panel took over for a discussion of how to extend and intensify wise management by public agencies, by industrial forest owners, and by private owners of small forest tracts.

Discussing management by public agencies, panel member Perry H. Merrill, State Forester of Vermont, said that public agencies must "convince the forest owner that he cannot take out profit continually from his forest without some maintenance expenditures. Every manufacturing business plows part of its profits back

into its plant for repairs and maintenance. The forest landowner is no exception. . . . Large industries have the financial means to hire foresters to set their forest properties up and manage them on a sustained-yield basis. . . . There will be a need and a demand for the service of public foresters for many years to come in order to extend and intensify wise forest management."

Corydon Wagner, vice president of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, in appraising opportunities for improving management on industrial holdings (tracts of 5000 acres or more), said that, in his opinion, such opportunities rested entirely on markets for forest products. Panel member Wagner said it has now been demonstrated that forestry can pay and cited the following Higgins Lake recommendation as a "solution" to the problem of better management on industrial tracts: "Encouragement of consumer demand for forest products so as to maintain markets and to develop new outlets for all usable wood material as a fundamental inducement

to the greater application of good forest management practices on private and public lands." The guaranty of improved forest management, he said, lies in "order files."

Private owners of small forest tracts (fewer than 5000 acres) will move rapidly toward fulfilling the part expected of them in American forest development if the forestry profession will sell them on the opportunity and show them how to do it, panel member John L. Gray, chief extension forester for the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, told the forest management session. "The small private forest owner has, up until recent years at least, been largely ignorant of the benefits to be gained through systematic forest management and the technique of applying it. He is waking up and, as a result, many public foresters, industry foresters, and some consultants as well, have their hands full just answering requests, without having time to promote new business. There is a great need for more foresters who can and will go to the small forest owner with a warm and

understanding heart, sell him on the opportunities, tell him what to do and show him how to do it," Gray said.

In the formal discussion period which followed the panel 13 delegates made brief comments on the multi-phased subject of forest management. W. R. Schofield, secretary-manager of the California Protective Association, said the three immediate goals for a national forest policy set up by The American Forestry Association are also three of the fundamental aims of the California Protective Association's forestry program.

DeWitt Nelson, director of California's Department of Natural Resources, speaking on a national research program for mass fire control, presented a proposal endorsed by the Society of American Foresters, the International Association of Fire Chiefs, and the Association of State Foresters. It said in part: "... urge the President of the U. S. to appoint a committee representing the military and the civilian fire services including forest, rural and urban agencies to formulate and put into operation a coordinated scientific research program for the prevention and control of 'mass fires'."

Disease control in the managed forest was discussed by Lee M. Hutchins, head pathologist in charge, U. S. Division of Forest Pathology. Pathologist Hutchins said that planning for disease control should be an integral part of a management program. He pointed out, however, the benefits to be derived cannot yet be fully evaluated because in only a few instances have adequate studies been made. Since direct control measures are at present the only known practical means of controlling disease "we must not allow ourselves to be deluded into believing that all forest disease problems can be solved through management," Hutchins warned. Ernest L. Kolbe, chairman of the U. S. Forest Insect and Disease Consultants, termed the present research program inadequate and called for accelerated efforts by federal, state and private groups on a cooperative basis. D. E. Parker, of the Division of Forest Insect Investigations, U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, speaking on forest insect surveys, told the meeting: "A system for detecting forest-insect infestations is now in operation in this country which, when fully implemented, should provide adequate coverage of our forested regions."

James C. McClellan, chief forester

for American Forest Products Industries, Inc., said that "we are making substantial progress but we still have a long way to go," in discussing forestry opportunities on small woodlands. Kenneth J. Seigworth, in a paper titled "Some Additional Approaches to Sustained Management on Private Lands," pointed out that there is a wide variation in the private ownership pattern from section to section and that the specific answers vary just as widely. He is chief of the forest development branch of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

E. W. Tinker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, told the session that the industry he represents now is carrying

on forestry operations, most of them intensive, on about 28 million acres of company owned or leased lands. Pulp and paper companies employ 1233 professional foresters, he said, and operate 26 forest tree nurseries.

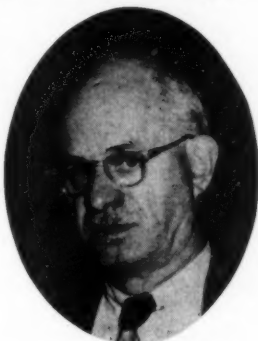
A. T. Hildman, chairman of the forest conservation committee of the Western Pine Association, said his organization grows trees as a business. "We apply business principles to the job at hand, measuring costs against returns. We don't like the idea of forestry on a recipe or regimentation basis. For best results it must be flexible to fit local conditions. No two timber areas are alike," he said. The charge that pulpwood, "the basic raw material of the pulp and paper industry," is getting insufficient attention in the management of most public forests today was made by W. S. Bromley, executive secretary, American Pulpwood Association. He said more consideration should be given by all forest managers to the financial and economic advantages of growing trees on a pulpwood rotation.

Two spokesmen for national labor organizations made statements at the forest management session. Henry Paley, director of research for the United Paperworkers of America (CIO), attacked the "corporate interests of this country" for opposing "beneficial forest management, though they pay lip service to it." He also charged that big lumber interests are opposing full productivity in timber, with a view to monopoly and scarcity prices. J. C. Viancour, representative on the Forestry Advisory Committee for the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, American Federation of Labor, said: "Workers have a large stake in the proper management and conservation of forest resources. Recognizing this vital interest . . . organized labor will continue to support such programs as the Higgins Lake Report which are genuinely directed toward the conservation of this priceless national heritage for the welfare of all."

Discussing forestry in the Appalachian hardwood region, H. D. Bennett, forester for Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., said that proper forest management will to a large degree take care of the needs of water, wildlife, and recreation but that research in fire control, management, forest products and control of insects and diseases all "need intensification in order to make the most effective use of our forest resources."

Informal discussions from the floor followed the formal statements.

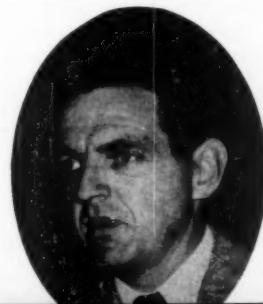
Perry H. Merrill, state forester of Vermont, during panel



Panelist Corydon Wagner, St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company



Panelist John L. Gray, extension forester for North Carolina





Photos by Jack Hunter
Karl T. Frederick, AFA board member, served as chairman of the session on multiple use of forest lands.



Ernest H. Linford, chief editorial writer for the Salt Lake Tribune, delivered the keynote address at session.



Morning Session, October 30

MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST LANDS

THE session, the morning of October 30, on opportunities for improving practical multiple use of forest lands was one of the most interesting of the Congress. It was chaired by Karl T. Frederick, AFA board member. A noted newspaperman and conservationist, Ernest H. Linford, chief editorial writer for the *Salt Lake Tribune*, set the keynote for the meeting by recalling the following policy statement by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in 1905: "For the permanent good of the whole people and not for the temporary benefit of individuals and companies . . . and where conflicting interests must be reconciled the question will always be decided from the standpoint of the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." Keynote Linford said this policy should apply to the management of all public forest lands.

Calling for a sensible approach to wise and maximum use, Linford said: "Multiple use does not require that every acre of public land be used by campers, cow punchers, fishermen, sheep herders and hunters. It *does* call for equitable distribution of the water, timber, forage, recreation and wildlife resources existing in an area. A piece of ground may support one resource directly—grass for instance. It is the height of fallacy to insist that every blade of grass is wasted that does not go into a critter's stomach."

Linford said that while conflict among public forest users is inevitable the multiple-use principle is consistent with our democratic form of government, but that it must be *sold*. "Our job as 'propagandists' is to relate the community's and individual's welfare directly with the con-

servation idea. We must use all mass media available. And lethargic as your community newspaper editor or radio-TV station manager may appear, they, too, are human and swayed by sound arguments of visiting committees, and, if necessary *pressure*," he said.

Panel members Gus P. Backman, executive secretary of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce; Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute (whose paper was read by C. R. Gutermuth, Institute vice president), and Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, followed Keynote Linford with respective discussions on water, wildlife and recreation problems as they relate to multiple use of forest lands.

Panel member Backman told the delegates that to accomplish the objective, as set forth in the Higgins

Lake Report, of a sound program for the conservation of water and the control of erosion the forestry profession "must recognize and assume the responsibility for water management on forest land." He warned: "... we can no longer continue the practice of forestry or other land uses and ignore the tremendous part forests play in our water yield. If we do not institute such a policy (one implementing the Higgins Lake recommendation) I firmly believe the time will come when the millions of water users will be sufficiently well informed that they will demand their water rights be protected by proper management of the land of which forests are a very important part."

Dr. Gabrielson, after citing a number of example of how forestry practices affect wildlife and the forestry problems caused by wild animals, called for a closer, more harmonious working relationship between the biologist and the forester in developing management programs. "With such cooperation, many possibilities exist for development practices that will provide excellent living conditions for good populations of desirable wildlife on forested lands without jeopardizing in the least their production of sawlogs, veneer, and pulpwood," he concluded.

National Park Service Director Wirth, in his discussion of the recreational aspects of a multiple-use program, raised the question as to whether the recreation policies stated in the Higgins Lake Report could be carried out properly by attempting to extend multiple use to all forest lands. "Perhaps," he said, "instead of considering uses, we should think in terms of values because in some cases the greatest benefit to be derived from the forest may not involve actual use of the food and fiber or other products of the land. . . . I personally believe that there is little virtue in advocating multiple use as such. . . . The objective of public land management is probably not a multiplicity of uses but the multiple benefits of wise use."

Formal statements read following the panel discussion further illuminated the multiple-use concept. Edward P. Cliff, Assistant U. S. Forest Service Chief, in charge of national forest administration, pointed out that multiple use does not necessarily mean that all the important uses of the forest will occur on the same acre. He said that use on any given area must be determined by the "greatest good for the greatest number rule." Richard W. Smith,

manager of the natural resources department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, discussed grazing and mining on public lands. On grazing he said that as long as a permittee meets required administrative conditions he should not have his rights "arbitrarily" taken away, and on mining advocated legislation to clarify rights of both the mining claimant and the administrative agencies but was against "major changes in the system of claims and patents."

Royale K. Pierson, chief of soil and moisture conservation, Bureau of Land Management, cited, among other things, the pressures of a rapidly increasing population as having intensified the demand for all uses of the public lands "including the transfer of land to private ownership under the various disposal laws." Paul A. Herbert, vice president of the National Wildlife Federation and Director of Conservation of Michigan State College, pointed out a number of basic conflicts in forest land use and called for the "development and employment of management techniques that will minimize the conflict between land uses." Howard Zahniser, executive secretary-editor of The Wilderness Society, said that in a forestry program that includes wilderness preservation the multiple-use concept should be applied in consistence with the zoning principle. He said the zoning principle makes it reasonable for the forest administrator to devote a particular area to a special purpose and yet maintain it within the multiple-purpose forest.

W. D. Hagenstein, forest engineer for the Industrial Forestry Association, told the delegates: "The time has come in America when land use should be taken out of politics." He added that understanding and tolerance are musts, if we are to manage the natural resources of the U. S. so that they can contribute abundant supplies of essential replaceables.

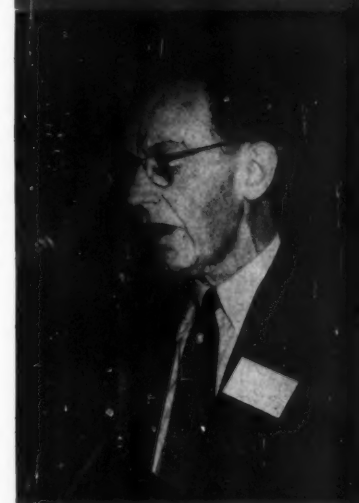
Calling time the fourth dimension of multiple use, Clifford C. Presnall, assistant chief, branch of predator and rodent control, Fish and Wildlife Service, said that multiple use too often has been impaired by the time lag between discovery of a problem and initiation of public action to remedy it. E. R. Aston, chairman of the Western Pine Association's timber appraisal committee, said that multiple use "can't be tailor-made in Washington, D. C., to fit all lands and local conditions." He added: "We should get this mul-

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Panel Member Gus P. Bachman, executive secretary of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, speaks on water

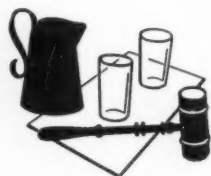


H. Gabrielson, Wildlife Management Institute vice president, representing Institute President Ivo N. Gabrielson



Panelist Conrad L. Wirth, director of National Park Service, discusses the part that recreation plays in use of forests





Afternoon Session, October 30th FORESTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION



Photos by Jack Rottler
Panel Member Hardy L. Shirley,
dean of the college of forestry,
the State University of New York



Keynote at session was set by G. W.
E. Nicholson, executive vice-presi-
dent, Union Bag and Paper Corp.



Chairman of research and educa-
tion session was Elmer G. Peter-
son, of the AFA board of directors

THE proposal by the Higgins Lake Committee that definite lines of responsibility be set up as regards fundamental and applied research in forestry was given an accolade by G. W. E. Nicholson, executive vice president of the Union Bag and Paper Company, at the Forest Congress conference on Forestry Research and Education the afternoon of October 30. Elmer G. Peterson, managing director of the Utah Scientific Research Foundation, presided.

Stating that "fundamental forestry research is, in truth, an unopened treasure chest," Mr. Nicholson said that it should be carried out by the public agencies and educational institutions while applied research was the task of industrial organizations. It follows, however, that

"industry *must* accept its responsibilities here," Mr. Nicholson continued, "for without question, present efforts in applied as well as fundamental research are largely left up to public agencies and educational institutions. In short, the agencies and institutions must be freed of one burden so they can devote more time to the other."

Mr. Nicholson said he did not feel, and was certain that the recommendations of the Higgins Lake Conference did not intend, that applied research should be excluded completely as a function of agencies and institutions, or that industry should abandon any plans for fundamental research. "I am convinced, simply, that a more clear-cut division of responsibility would strengthen the entire effort and I am recommending

that some nationwide organization bring about coordination of all forest research efforts as a further stimulation and also to avoid duplication of work," Mr. Nicholson said.

A sincere effort on the part of all groups concerned to fight provincialism—or a preoccupation with the immediate problems of a particular region—was also urged by the speaker. "We must not let the trees hide from our view of the forest" he said in advocating broad perspective. At the same time he urged that forestry schools ground their students in sound fundamentals. Specialization, whether it is in terms of a certain portion of the country or a certain subject, can be a weakness, he declared.

In lauding the activities of existing education programs in forestry,

Mr. Nicholson urged greater intensification of this effort and suggested that one of the most fertile fields for future progress was with the F.F.A., the 4-H Clubs, the Boy Scouts, and the vocational agriculture students in the secondary schools. These are the people who will eventually control the land from which industry will draw its outside wood requirements, Mr. Nicholson said. And the logical approach to these groups is through their teachers and leaders, he added.

Three panelists—Hardy L. Shirley, dean, College of Forestry, State University of New York; Henry J. Malsberger, general manager, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association; and J. Alfred Hall, director, Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service, elaborated on Mr. Nicholson's remarks in discussing opportunities in research and education.

Dean Shirley said he thought the time has come when industries should employ foresters with master's degrees and some Ph.D.'s in their woodlands departments and "with due apologies to Mr. Nicholson, specialization in forestry curriculums is here to stay because it is popular and useful." Dean Shirley also stated that a study should be made on specialization, sub-professional training, graduate level instruction, and the need for general education in forestry schools.

Commenting on Mr. Nicholson's comment that forest research should not be diverted from products uses, Mr. Hall said, "I would like to turn this statement around and modify it to say that, in my opinion, products requirements and uses must have a great deal to do with formulation of research programs and policies. Furthermore, since it is becoming increasingly clear that utilization installations and requirements do, in a very large measure, dictate forest management practices, it is the task of research to anticipate developments in utilization fields and orient management policies in such directions as to do two things—preserve and enhance the growth capacity of the forest, and satisfy our national needs in wood products. . . ."

In directing his attention to forestry education measures, Mr. Malsberger said that while the present pattern is satisfactory, "there is always opportunity to develop more ingenious ideas and the present programs must be intensified before we can be satisfied that we have an in-

formed citizenry. The acceptable end result of both informational activities and assistance programs must be the application of forest practices by individual landowners adequate to provide continuing crops of trees." Stable and competitive markets for forest products today provide a favorable economic climate for moving forward boldly in educating the public to the fact that trees are a crop, Mr. Malsberger said.

Nineteen other speakers from every part of the nation appeared to agree in the main with A. C. McIntyre, regional forester for the Soil Conservation Service, who said that "The Higgins Lake Report is good." Mr. McIntyre said that "sound thinking has gone into this proposed Program for American Forestry and that placing emphasis on multiple use is in keeping with our ever-broadening concept of the meaning of conservation."

One exception was Donald E. Montgomery, secretary, CIO Legislative sub-Committee on Conservation, who charged that the AFA had repudiated the principles of Gifford Pinchot in both its Higgins Lake conferences of 1946 and 1953. Mr. Montgomery further charged that pressures have been brought to bear by big corporations as regards the gathering of statistics for the Timber Resources Review. As a result, any figures now adduced as regards the intensity of forest management must necessarily be false, Mr. Montgomery said.

In approving the recommendations of forestry education and research as recommended at Higgins Lake, W. C. Hammerle, forester, Southern Pine Association, pointed out that almost one-third of the commercial forest land of the nation has never been surveyed while only about one-fourth has been resurveyed. The initial survey should be completed as soon as possible and the resurvey work should be speeded up, Mr. Hammerle declared. Then, there should be established a positive program for periodic resurveys that will keep the inventory current on all commercial forest areas, he said.

The federal government, Mr. Hammerle said, has an obligation to provide the ways and means to maintain the forest inventory. Presently, this means increased appropriations. At the same time, the stake of local industries and the states in the survey indicates the need and justification for their greater participation in planning and financing the work,

he said. This is particularly true from the standpoint of local needs in areas that are moving rapidly into intensive management and utilization. In such cases, states and industries should provide the supplemental funds or manpower required to secure accurate data when desired on smaller units such as a county. For example, in Louisiana, 50 percent of the total cost of the resurvey is being borne by the state and local industries—not only to speed up the work but to secure the intensification necessary to obtain data on a parish or



Panelist J. Alfred Hall, director of U. S. Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory

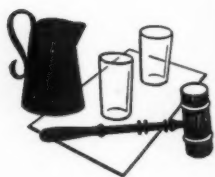
Henry J. Malsberger, manager, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association



county basis, Mr. Hammerle declared.

Other participants in the research and education discussion were Charles H. Stoddard, Independent Forest Farmers of America; W. S. Swingler, assistant chief, Forest Service; Russell Stadelman, chief forest-

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Evening Session, October 30

BANQUET AND AWARDS



The head table and part of approximately 400 delegates who attended banquet

A MAJOR Administration conservation policy declaration by Principal Speaker Sherman Adams, Assistant to the President of the United States, and the presentation of AFA's Conservation Awards for 1953 highlighted the Forest Congress banquet the evening of October 30.

Mr. Adams, forester, former governor of New Hampshire, and long-time member of The American Forestry Association, reviewed the strength and weaknesses of the present government policy in the field of renewable natural resources and assured the some 400 Forest Congress delegates and friends that the Administration's ultimate goal is that of all conservationists — "systematic preservation, maximum sustained production, provident development, use and management of the replaceable natural resources of this country."

Mr. Adams said, however, that "In the federal government there is much still to do to perfect an organization that will give the maximum impetus in its role of partner." Among the things "we haven't got" he listed a recognized public land-

use policy and a clear and generally accepted national forest policy. Of these unreach goals Mr. Adams said: "Here stop a moment and consider if in these particular fields there is not enough work for men and women of conservation to do for the next generation."

Saying that one of the major objectives of the Administration is furthering the orderly process of bringing the responsibility for the success of conservation and many other programs of government clos-

er to the individual citizen "where such responsibility properly belongs," Mr. Adams added: "The decentralization of power is no mere doctrinaire concept. It is rather a means to greater citizen participation in his government. There are already too many administrative decisions which have to do with the mode of life and habits of the individual citizen which are made so far away from his habitat that he not only has lost interest, but his sense of public responsibility. Let me say



Award Winner Thomas V. Downing, Jr., is congratulated by Paul D. Sanders, editor of *The Southern Planter*

noisy days in search of game, while trees find God in sunlit soil and rain."

"Believe it or not," he continued, "that came from the hard-headed Director of the Bureau of the United States Budget. If you foresters, on the basis of that message, don't go to work and get what you think you ought to have for the benefit of your forest programs, you haven't got the gumption that I think you have."

Speaking of government reorganization plans, Mr. Adams stressed that there is too often a notion that reorganization in government is an end in itself, as a terminated structural change. He explained that governmental reorganization is a continuing task, and that from time to time the superstructure of government "is in need of renovation and remodelling and repair."

"Thus it is with the federal government today. There are conflicts within departments, between agencies, between state and federal units, which are obstructing the attainment of purposes for which they were created to gain. We have, for instance, the Bureau of Land Man-

versus private ownership; regulation and restraint by law of the private owner; the management development and conservation of water resources. . . . In the nature of the operation of this tremendous undertaking it is not possible to change the political complexion of a national administration as quickly and as thoroughly as people might wish. There is not, and never should be, any attempt whatsoever to impose any semblance of thought control upon the civil service. Nothing could be any more un-American. It should, however, be a matter of your own understanding that any administration, of whatever political party, charged by the people for the conduct of the government must have the privilege of acquiring people in the policy-making positions who are loyal in their support of the political principles and philosophy of the President of the United States. For this government this objective has not wholly been attained."

Referring to the national forest system, Mr. Adams recalled that it was at the AFA-sponsored American Forest Congress in 1905 that the na-

At speakers' table, left to right, are Lowell Besley, Mrs. N. A. Peterson, George A. Garratt, John M. Christie, Thomas V. Downing, Mrs. R. E. McArdle



quickly that this does not mean that I advocate any surrender of federal responsibility for the conduct of conservation programs. On the contrary, they can and must be strengthened. There must continue to be appropriations sufficient to carry them on together with sufficient inducements offered to obtain the best men the country affords to conduct this work."

Mr. Adams made it clear that when it comes to appropriations he feels that conservationists should be more aggressive in their approach. To illustrate his point he read the following communique he had received from the Bureau of the Budget: "When you grow weary of the boasts of men, go to a tree my friend, which itself stood long patient years within a silent wood. Beneath its branches you will find again a thing long lost. Trees are content to be as God created them. No bough that turns its golden thoughts to autumn ever yearns beyond the hillside's immortality. Go to a tree in silence. You will find in the soft eloquence of a budded leaf serenity beyond the voice of grief and faith beyond the reach of humankind. Man spends his

agement in one department, and the great public forest lands administered in another. No really effectual and efficient land-use policy can be possible under such a situation," he said.

Mr. Adams hinted that more Republican top-level appointments are in the offing by saying: "... you have doubtless observed that there often seems to be a lack of uniformity of philosophy on the part of federal employees. Views vary with reference, for instance, to issues of public

tional forests got off to "a good start." He went on to say: "I have always counted myself a booster of the National Forest Service and am proud of its accomplishments and the high character of its administration. Recently I had a chance to visit the Arapahoe and saw the Fraser Experimental Station in Colorado and realized again how vital pure water is in steady continuing supply. We provincial New Englanders, knowing little what prolonged drought means, have no conception

of the fight for water that goes on and on in much of the land area of the United States. I have, myself, seen this year the ravages of drought; good land on which rain literally had not fallen for three and four years. I have seen the tremendous developments in irrigation, in water conservation and storage dams that make the difference between the desert and habitable, lush farming country."

The speaker said he mentioned these experiences in connection with the Forest Service because "I know how much more we need to know about the relationship between forest cover and sustaining stream sources; the effect of ground cover upon run-off, particularly in snow country." Continuing, he said: "An increasing variety of technical information will enable us to plan better, not only for good forest production but also for stream conservation as well. I might say that President Eisenhower visited the Fraser area as I did and is as interested as anybody I know in the development of all those diversion channels, water tunnels, gauging stations, and the variety of other research and developmental work which is being conducted in great areas of America. Surely we in the Northeast are lucky to have great forests, now being rehabilitated, and a continuing supply of the finest water anywhere. Now all we need is for the discovery of some catalyst that will change rocks and boulders and stone walls to good top soil. Let me say in passing that I know how much we need to continue to improve and utilize public forests. There is so much that needs to be done in improving the quality of our standing timber, as well as in watershed protection and management and in range management before the national forests can yield their ultimate in public benefits and services. This, it seems to me, is another great stimulus to men in conservation in America."

Turning to the responsibilities of industry and the citizen landowner, Mr. Adams said one of the significant accomplishments of recent years has been the substantial increase in industrial forestry. "The old cut-and-get-out system is gradually being replaced with a new cut-and-stay system. This has added a stability to forest industry and added long range productive strength as well. Forest industry is finding conservation, sound dollar and common sense management. Some of us will easily think back 20 years ago when a

profit in a lumber and paper production enterprise was the exception rather than the rule. Industry thought then it could not afford to follow good timberland management. But times have changed and thinking has changed. Conservation must be observed in bad times as well as in good. Now good forest industry management holding land for future production will set aside reserves for carrying on its work in

good collateral. Such businesses are predominantly concerned, of course, with their own welfare and that of their stockholders and investors."

Mr. Adams, emphasized, however, that there are occasions when the efforts of certain forest industries in conservation are oversold. "This I should like to underline. Conservation is more than lip-service to an ideal or a principle. Conservation is action, planning, programming. If



Award winners proudly display plaques. They are, left to right, Thomas V. Downing, George L. Drake, E. H. Linford, Sherman Adams, P. H. Glatfelter

conservation as methodically as it provides for debt amortization. The federal government should recognize this tax-wise for the sound business practice that it is. Conservation is as legitimate a cost of production item in the manufacture of forest products as any other expenditure. For without it, the manufacturer cannot stay in business, cannot maintain his payroll, nor contribute to the longevity of the community where his enterprise exists."

Taking a "careful look" at the various practices which industry has increasingly adopted Mr. Adams listed good forest management, selective cutting, tree farming, carefully supervised timber harvesting practices and better fire prevention and control. Of these he said: "Forest business has found the observance of these practices to be good advertising, good public relations and a stimulus to sales. Many companies are managing their timberlands as well as any public forests and sometimes better. These concerns have found conservation to be good business and in no sense an aesthetic luxury. They have found it stimulates investments, even constitutes

effective, conservation must be sustained indefinitely as an integrated and indivisible part of good management," he said.

On the subject of industry's relationship to water conservation Mr. Adams said: "I am aware of the plans that are afoot for the reduction of pollution in our streams. As far as these programs have progressed, their accomplishments are worthwhile, but it strikes me that in these times of high earnings and reasonably good return on investments more progress in the reduction of stream pollution should be made . . . this program must be the result of a close partnership. In no conservation project is there a wider mutuality of interest. Municipalities, state and federal government, corporation and often individual citizens must work together. It seems to me, however, that all of us should better appreciate the great national advantage of clean water and that our efforts should currently be more productive in this direction."

In conclusion Mr. Adams said: "It has been said so often and so truthfully that the practice of conservation belongs to every citizen.

To over-simplify the principal question before conservationists at this moment . . . our job is to show the owner of land, the farmer or rancher, or the timberland owner, that the prudent use and development of renewable resources is first his responsibility, and, as well, his great opportunity."

Robert N. Hoskins, forester for the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and chairman of The American Forestry Association's Conservation Awards Committee, made the presentation of the 1953 awards to five outstanding conservationists — two from industry, one from education, one from public service and one from the field of journalism.

The winners were: from industry, Philip H. Glatfelter, president of the P. H. Glatfelter Company, Spring Grove, Pennsylvania, and George L. Drake, vice president of the Simpson Logging Company, Shelton, Washington; from education, Thomas V. Downing, assistant state supervisor of forestry in the Virginia State

Hoskins briefly reviewed the achievements and contributions to conservation of the recipients.

Glatfelter was cited for his many examples of good citizenship, especially in setting up his own forestry department in the paper company of which he is president. Said Hoskins: ". . . He then proceeded to take the message that 'timber is a crop' to countless farmers and woodland owners and showed them how they could intelligently exploit this fact. . . . He has been a pioneer in every phase of wise land use not only in his own state but in nearby Maryland and Virginia. . . . He solidly supported the formation and development of soil conservation districts. He pioneered in the use of oak for wood pulp. . . ."

In presenting the award to Drake, Hoskins said: ". . . (this presentation) represents in a very striking degree the conception of cooperation in American forestry and particularly the fusion of public and private interests in one of the most impor-

provisions of the Cooperative Sustained Yield Law of 1944 . . . the recipient of this award was able to help achieve for the communities of Shelton and McCleary, Washington. . . ."

Downing, winner of the award in the field of education; was praised for his "sparkplug" personality and the wide-spread influence of his teaching. Said Hoskins: ". . . In the comparatively short time of six years, the recipient of this year's award has made his influence felt all over the Southland in his capacity as assistant supervisor of vocational agriculture and forestry in Virginia's State Department of Education. He has . . . conducted forestry workshops for every agricultural teacher in the state. Over 75,000 people enrolled in Virginia vocational agriculture courses, or more than 80 percent of the total enrollment, have now received farm forestry instruction. . . . A tireless champion for good forestry. . . ."

Presidential Assistant Adams' citation included the following: ". . . After four years at Dartmouth College where he was president of the Dartmouth Outing Club, he decided to cast his lot among the hills of northern New England, first as a scaler for the Black River Lumber Company . . . later, for nearly 20 years, as the woods manager for the Parker-Young Company . . . he gradually became a spokesman for foresters and woodsmen in the entire New England area . . . first elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives in 1941 . . . elevated to Speaker in 1943 . . . in 1943 his state sent him to represent it in the 79th Congress . . . became governor of the state of New Hampshire in 1949. . . . During this entire period of public service this leader was most active in shaping forest policy. . . ."

Editor Linford was described by Hoskins as a giant of the printed word whose farsightedness and fearlessness have contributed greatly to the conservation movement. Hoskins said further: ". . . A champion of conservation for many years, he has become a thought molder of national importance. . . . The author of more than 100 distinguished editorials on basic soil and water problems in the last five-and-a-half years . . . has been the spearhead of his newspaper's vigorous campaign to safeguard and wisely use all renewable natural resources in the nation. . . ."



Robert N. Hoskins, Awards Committee chairman, presents plaque and AFA life member scroll to Mr. Adams as Toastmaster W. S. Rosecrans looks on

Department of Education; from public service, Sherman Adams, The Assistant to the President of the United States; from journalism, Ernest H. Linford, chief editorial writer the Salt Lake City Tribune.

In presenting the awards — inscribed walnut plaques and AFA life membership scrolls — Chairman

tant and worthwhile developments in our nation's forest policy. This is the 100-year contract between the U. S. Forest Service and the Simpson Logging Company . . . under which some 280,000 acres of federal and private forest lands have been merged for unified management and advanced utilization pursuant to the



Stanley G. Fontanna, dean, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, who delivered the keynote address

Wilson M. Compton, AFA board member, explains a point while presiding at session dealing with forest landownership



Morning Session, October 31

FOREST LANDOWNERSHIP

UPWARDS of 350 people attended the concluding Congress session on "Forest Landownership" chaired by Dr. Wilson M. Compton. Theme was the proper balance of private, state and federal forest lands. To clarify this situation, the Higgins Lake delegates had urged establishment of a Congressional Committee aided by Governors' committees in each state to consider a desirable ownership pattern. At the Congress, a majority of the speakers addressed their comments to this report.

Keynoter Stanley G. Fontanna, dean, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, said that the creation and administration of the national forests represent a continuous federal policy and one that has been accorded consistent public

approval. And while it is true that increasing numbers of private owners are adopting approved practices, nevertheless these are still but a small minority, the speaker said.

"It should be remembered," Dean Fontanna said, "that the primary objective of the private owners is to produce forest crops for profit—this is rightly and understandably so; the servicing of other uses is incidental, and operation may therefore not be in the best public interest. As to the states, particularly in the West, their handling of their lands to date has not always been such to inspire confidence. However, in view of present economic conditions, high stumpage prices, and the fact that private owners are increasingly demonstrating ability to practice good forestry, there seems to be no good case for ex-

tending the boundaries of federal forests, except to take in that class of land essential to watershed protection. Future acquisition, it would seem, should be largely confined to blocking of interior holdings for administrative purposes. . . . There is no good reason why boundaries should be sacrosanct—rather they should be adjusted to meet local conditions."

Christopher M. Granger, a retired assistant chief of the Forest Service, said "there is a real question as to how much more forest lands the federal government should acquire . . . except to consolidate existing federal units, additions to the national forests should not include lands which either state or private ownership can adequately maintain and manage. On the other hand,

state and private ownership should not be expanded by invasion of established forests except for detached segments here and there which, because of changed conditions, probably cannot be augmented to form compact federal units. . . . As soon as practicable, all federal forest land held and managed, or which should be managed, for multiple use, should be incorporated in the national forest system so that there may be only one system of such federal forests."

Leo V. Bodine, vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers

problems shown by administration leaders at the Congress. Looking to relationships in the future based on present policies, Mr. Rettig said ownership patterns should vary with the economic growth or readjustments within various areas, or possibly within the nation as a whole, and that federal ownership of land often impedes development in various localities.

E. T. F. Wohlenberg, president, Western Forestry and Conservation Association, pledged the support of "those of us from the West" in set-

estry, only a small minority of whom, despite their immense resources, can qualify as 'good' under lenient Forest Service standards. We know that small timberland operators and owners have an even worse record, but we also realize that the big interests have constantly done what they could to prevent government financial and technical aid to small operators on an adequate scale. We think there are several answers to this situation, including direct federal regulation of cutting on the big corporate holdings; but it seems quite



These speakers made up panel at concluding session of Fourth American Forest Congress. They are, left to right, Christopher M. Granger, Joseph F. Kaylor, J. Vivian Whitfield, Edward C. Rettig

Association, told the Congress that the pattern of landownership "needs to be a fluid and flexible thing which shapes to the economy rather than being so fixed that it shapes the economy." Mr. Bodine found substance for the fear of too much government ownership of forest lands and declared that "this fear ought to be resolved by objective study and that change should be based on such study."

W. H. Horning, chief, Division of Forestry, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, said that "In the Bureau of Land Management we heartily endorse the proposal of The American Forestry Association to have a competent study made to determine what lands should be designated for federal, state and private ownership and that appropriate legislation be sought for the purpose of making that determination effective."

Edward C. Rettig, assistant general manager of the Potlatch Forests, Incorporated, of Idaho, said he had been favorably impressed by the cooperative approach and general understanding of ownership

ting up and carrying out a land-ownership study of all natural resource lands. Mr. Wohlenberg urged that a complete study of the ownership pattern be made state by state and that all federal land acquisition be stopped until the study is completed. Following state action, recommendations growing out of these studies should be submitted to the Joint Congressional Committees for review with respect to the national government's interest and to draft legislation needed to effectuate and change land patterns as necessary.

Anthony W. Smith, assistant general counsel, CIO, said that the interest of this nation in war and peace demands that "our commercial timberlands be placed as soon as possible on sustained-yield, tree-selection and multiple use; and on short-cycle, long-rotation intensive management, and with an adequate system of well-planned access roads. We say," Mr. Smith continued, "that we are not getting this kind of forestry anywhere in America except to a limited extent on our public forests. We look with dismay on the record of the big corporate interests in for-

estry, only a small minority of whom, despite their immense resources, can qualify as 'good' under lenient Forest Service standards. We know that small timberland operators and owners have an even worse record, but we also realize that the big interests have constantly done what they could to prevent government financial and technical aid to small operators on an adequate scale. We think there are several answers to this situation, including direct federal regulation of cutting on the big corporate holdings; but it seems quite

apparent to us, and perhaps to a good many others, that a rapid expansion of public timberland holdings, federal and state, is essential."

"The delineation and limitation of areas for public forest acquisition should be established by statutory law in each state," Peter D. Joers, vice president of Dierks Lumber and Coal Company, Mountain Pine, Arkansas, told the Congress. Representing the Southern Pine Association, Mr. Joers urged that programs for acquisition of federal, state and county forest lands be formulated within the respective states by representatives of forest, agricultural and land-use agencies, the forest industries, and landowners.

"It is not our purpose in seeking such a study of land use and ownership pattern to break up or eliminate existing national forests nor those in state or county ownership," Mr. Joers said. "Public forests can serve a useful purpose and should be accorded their proper place in our national economy. Unlimited public ownership of forest lands, or of

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CHALLENGE AND

... A Summary of the Fourth

THIS Fourth American Forest Congress has met chiefly to consider the three major goals for forestry set forth at Higgins Lake:

- 1) To meet the essentials of forest protection.
- 2) To improve the national timber crop in volume and quality to a degree sufficient to wipe out all deficits and build up a reserve.
- 3) To obtain the maximum of economic and social services from our forests by realistic application of the principle of multiple use in their management.

With these goals we are all in agreement. Most of the discussion during these three days has centered on the *actions* which should be taken to achieve them, using the Higgins Lake Program as a basic framework.

The importance of using our forest resources wisely needs no re-emphasis. The facts have been reviewed by men at the highest levels of government and industry and by other speakers who reflect the deep and lasting interests of Americans in their forests.

The addresses heard at the opening session indicated an encouraging appreciation of the complexity of the problems which confront us. These are problems both old and new, and we are therefore engaged in reappraising our basic forest policies, many of which germinated before the creation of the national forests.

In subsequent sessions, the details of the Higgins Lake Program have been exposed to the glare of critical comment from all of the diverse groups interested in our forest resource. The majority of the speakers shared President Eisenhower's concern that the interests of no particular group be trampled upon in achieving a desirable pattern of forest use.

This is as it should be. Considering each comment separately, we might easily grow impatient with the frequent display of unilateral ax grinding. However, when all these axes are simultaneously applied to the same grindstone—to the forest resources of a nation—we must make a virtue of necessity in just and workable compromises.

MULTIPLE USE OF FOREST LANDS

In summarizing what has transpired at this congress, it seems logical to consider first the problem of multiple use of forest lands. The discussions have made it clear that conflicts over land use lie at the root of many problems of American conservation. Our population has probably now reached the point where our land resource, under present methods of use, is badly strained. However, we need only look to our older neighbors across the Atlantic to see that the *potential* productivity of our land is still vastly greater than our needs. Our main problem is thus to make better use of the potentialities of our land. We are now at the stage where conflicting demands on the land can still be reconciled by forthright and intelligent measures to increase efficiency.

The theory of multiple use assumes the development of an ideal combination of uses, in which all the tangible and intangible benefits of management are increased to the highest level consistent with sustained productivity. However, in practice, the priorities assigned to various uses are by no means inflexible. They vary with changing demands and are influenced by the different kinds of pressure exerted by conflicting groups of users. Each type of use has its own pressure group. Each, in the last analysis, is inclined to demand exclusive use of a certain segment of the land resource. Even if the productivity of our land were increased to the maximum, there would not be enough to support the



George A. Garratt, dean of Yale University's School of Forestry, here summarizes Forest Congress

arrogant doctrine of exclusive use, save in the few instances where no other course will suffice. Priorities of land use simply cannot be allotted on the principle that the gate which squeaks the loudest should get the most oil.

Fortunately many of the conflicting uses can be reconciled, provided that land managers have the essential skill and concrete support from their employers. However, the concept of multiple use does not thrive, if any one objective is pursued without the modifications necessary to integrate it with other uses. Furthermore, no one can hold that multiple use involves only an extemporaneous and chaotic pyramiding of other uses.

Both in the Higgins Lake Report and in the deliberations of this congress, emphasis has been laid upon the pressing importance of intelligent watershed management. The events of recent years have demonstrated that no part of our country is so blessed as to be free of alterna-

OPPORTUNITY

American Forest Congress

tions between floods and drought. One of forestry's gravest challenges—perhaps its most glittering opportunity—lies in this particular problem.

A very high proportion of the water available for human use comes from forested watersheds, largely because forests are the characteristic vegetation of lands where there is a substantial excess of water available for streamflow. Judicious cutting offers one of the best opportunities to effect increases in runoff without causing erosion or disastrous fluctuations in streamflow.

Up to the present, attempts to solve the water problem have usually involved the construction of bigger, and more expensive dams. The lesson which foresters have yet to get across to the public is the fact that intelligent manipulation of natural vegetation can do much to control the quantity, distribution, and quality of streamflow. What is more important, the job may be done at a profit, if properly integrated with timber production, wildlife management, recreation, and other uses. Justifiable grounds for setting land aside for exclusive use as watersheds are to be found only in rare instances where nature's balance is so delicate that the slightest disturbance will cause accelerated erosion.

Unfortunately, we have been guilty of talking much and doing little about the integration of watershed management into forest practice. Our failure has been caused, at least in part, by inadequate knowledge; we know enough to speak in convincing generalities among ourselves, but lack the detailed knowledge required to put our ideas into practice. Part of the failure also lies in the fact that we have not done an effective job of providing land use managers with a thorough working knowledge of the basic interrelations which exist between soil, water, and plants.

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

This Fourth American Forest Congress marks a new period in our forest history, a period in which the management of *growing* forests has begun to assume its proper importance. The first two Congresses were called primarily to direct attention to the alarming state of affairs in our nation's forests. The Congress of 1946 appears in retrospect to have met near the end of that period in which forest management was still largely concerned with the orderly liquidation of old-growth timber.

The single factor most responsible for the current trend in forest management has been the widespread increase in stumpage prices, an increase which, in terms of real dollars, illustrates a fundamental shift in supply and demand. In many situations, it is now cheaper to grow stumpage than to find it in the woods. This development has enabled an increasing number of the larger forest products industries to transform a latent interest in forest management into woods practice.

100 ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED

The summary which appears on these pages is a synthesis of the views of more than 100 organizations whose representatives participated in the Fourth American Forest Congress (for complete list of groups see page 27). This summary and other proceedings of the Congress provide the base from which a Program for American Forestry will be constructed. As the program is molded by AFA's board of directors and other conservation leaders *American Forests* will continue to keep its readers abreast of developments.

In spite of the encouraging progress which has been made since 1946, we must recognize that we have a long way to go before the goals of the Higgins Lake Program are fully attained. This is true of many large forests; it is unfortunately true for a far larger acreage in small holdings. The discussions at this Congress have indicated that the grand framework of American forestry is even now incomplete; no one can truthfully say that all we need do now is to fill in the gaps.

There are still plenty of signs that all is not well in the national woodshed. The present discord over the rate of harvesting reserves of old-growth timber on national forests is an important symptom. Regardless of the arguments raised over this issue, it is apparent that the cushion of old-growth timber which lies between us and the brass tacks of second-growth forestry has dwindled to a few billions of board-feet.

The cold statistics of the Forest Survey tell us that, while we have plenty of cubic feet of wood and are growing more, a discouragingly high proportion of this volume is present in species and sizes of trees which are of low value. In other words, it appears that nature is ready to give us plenty of cubic feet of wood but it is up to foresters to see that this bountiful production is steered into the right channels.

A number of courses of action are open to us. In the first place, we must promote cutting practices that will ensure regeneration of desirable species, not merely woody plants of any species. By thinnings and similar measures, a higher proportion of the natural production must be captured for human use. There is still wide latitude for those improvements in techniques of harvesting, manufacture, and use of wood which will enable us to make fuller use of those cubic feet which do become available for harvest.

SOME POINTS OF VIEW

REPRESENTATIVES of the two great camps of labor in the United States presented contrasting points of view as to the relative effectiveness of the aims and policies of The American Forestry Association at the American Forest Congress.

Henry Paley, representing the CIO, said that "The American Forestry Association has abandoned its heritage of forceful and vigorous promotion for sound forest policies for the common weal" and has forsaken the basic principles of the late Gifford Pinchot. On the other hand, Julius C. Viancour, of the American Federation of Labor, said that "organized labor will continue to support such programs as the Higgins Lake Report (of The American Forestry Association) which are genuinely directed toward the conservation of a priceless national heritage for the welfare of all."

Commenting on Mr. Paley's remarks, G. H. Collingwood, former forester for the AFA now with the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, said, "I am afraid that Mr. Paley has not kept abreast with modern times when he says that The American Forestry Association is no longer a militant force in the forestry program of America. This meeting shows that The American Forestry Association is militant as never before in bringing together the forces of American thought."

Charges by Mr. Paley and subsequent charges made by CIO representatives during the three-day session elicited a number of replies from various sources. A statement by Donald Montgomery, of the CIO, that big corporate interests are undermining the independence of the forestry profession by contributing heavier endowments to forestry schools while at the same time opposing adequate appropriations for federal and state forestry operations was challenged by college educators at the Congress.

Mr. Montgomery's paper said in part that "young foresters entering the profession must conform their point of view to those of the corporate interests or risk unemployment; these self-same interests constantly oppose the expansion of opportunity for the profession of public forestry. We are seriously apprehensive that our forestry schools are teaching corporate forestry as against public forestry because of the influence of the interests."

Educators who challenged this statement included Emanuel Fritz, professor of forestry at the University of California; Paul A. Herbert, director of conservation, Michigan State College; and R. H. Westveld, of the University of Missouri Forestry Department.

"The charge that corporate interests are attempting to undermine our forestry schools through endowment compensation is not only false but an insult to our forestry schools," Mr. Fritz said. "This is my 31st year as a forestry teacher. Never in that long time has any industry attempted to influence the schools and their faculty. There was an attempt in the '30's but not by industry. Thank God we still have privately-endowed schools. These schools are having a rough time financially. They don't want public appropriations. They must seek private donors. I personally believe that it is an obligation of industry and individuals to contribute to these independent schools, that with them the American principle of independent teaching can survive. . . ."

Mr. Westveld said that he knew of at least one institution—his own—and many others that do not receive large endowments from industry. Nevertheless, most forestry schools would welcome such endowments, he added. "The CIO demonstrates that it does not know college professors when it says that their teachings are influenced by corporate interests," Mr. Westveld said. "College professors are independent individualists, and teach about as they please."

Mr. Montgomery had further charged that the Higgins Lake conference of 1946 started the deterioration of the AFA as an effective force and that the 1953 Higgins Lake meeting completed that

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Congress Summary

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Substantial increases in the yield of our forests can yet be achieved by reducing the toll of damaging agencies, which exact a tax of approximately ten percent on the annual yield.

In spite of the great strides which have been made in fire control, more effort needs to be directed toward the social problems of fire prevention. While the average size of fires has been drastically reduced, the total number of fires has tended to remain the same. The man-caused fire is still a luxury which the nation can ill afford. We cannot be complacent about the present high cost of fire control, not only in money but also in human life. We should redouble our efforts to develop better methods of fire suppression, as well as to learn more about the critical problem of fire behavior.

The recommendations of the Higgins Lake Program place increased stress on the difficult problems of combatting insects and fungi. Basically this is a challenge for those concerned with the silvicultural management of our forests. In the long run, the best means of reducing losses caused by biotic enemies lies in the creation of forests which are resistant to such damage. The speakers who have come before this Congress have advocated further development of early-warning services designed to detect incipient outbreaks of pests. They have also emphasized the need of more thoroughgoing inquiry into the conditions responsible for such outbreaks.

One of the most important questions which has been laid before us relates to the size and quality of timber which we should plan to grow in managed forests. There are some who contend that the consumer of the future will be fully satisfied with products reconstituted from ground-up wood or those laminated from small pieces. The advocates of this viewpoint contend that we should think in terms of utilizing wood from quick crops of small trees. There are others who hold that wide boards can be constructed by nature more economically than by men and machines. This difference in outlook is well exemplified by the growing competition between the advocates

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COMMENTS ON THE CONGRESS

Walter J. Damtoft, vice president, Champion Paper and Fibre Co.—The efficiency of the conduct of the American Forest Congress . . . bespeaks a fine spirit of cooperation. . . . Congratulations!

J. Alfred Hall, director, Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service—I found the Congress conducted at quite a high level and was well impressed by the general quality of the presentations.

Peter E. Terzick, editor, *The Carpenter* magazine—All the officers of the Association are to be sincerely congratulated both on the quality of the agenda and the suitability of the arrangements. To anyone interested in conservation, I think the Congress should have been a source of considerable inspiration and encouragement. It was to me.

Elmer G. Peterson, managing director, Utah Scientific Research Foundation—The Fourth American Forest Congress was on that high plane of thought which while aggressive was entirely free from the ideological intolerance which now so bedevils the world and in too great a degree our own country; and the expressions, all except one it seemed to me, carried the great American spirit of good will. It seemed to breathe the pioneer spirit we in all the great west so revere which often expresses itself in the injunction, "Brethren, let us talk this over."

J. C. Viancour, assistant to the secretary, Northwestern Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union (AFL)—I enjoyed very much attending the recent meeting of the Association in Washington, and I was pleased to note the spirit of cooperation that was exhibited by all present toward a sound and practical forestry program and the perpetuation of the timber industry.

Henry J. Malsberger, general manager, Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association—An exceedingly interesting and informative meeting and I thoroughly enjoyed attending it and participating in it in a small way. There was more unanimity of opinion than I had anticipated, but I think that means that the majority of folks interested in our natural resources are recognizing the need for appraising the situation with less emotionalism and more realism than perhaps some had been in the past. Your final report of this Congress will be a very valuable guide for the future of forestry in America.

Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior—It was a pleasure indeed to meet with members of the organization (AFA). I shall look forward to receiving a copy of the proceedings of the Congress.

G. W. E. Nicholson, executive vice president, Union Bag and Paper Corporation—I wish to congratulate you upon the very fine selection of speakers for the various subjects.

H. B. Shepard, forest economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston—A magnificent job and deserves all possible credit. I am all the more convinced that the American Forestry Association is at the very top level of leadership in the development of forest policy and the forestry program of the nation.

Richard Kilbourne, assistant director, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority—Our compliments for the splendid Forest Congress. . . . Participation in the meeting by President Eisenhower and his staff is indicative of the high standing which the American Forestry Association has achieved.

D. A. Macdonald, director, Forestry Branch, Canadian Department of Resources and Development—It was a fine show and I don't know when I got so much information of value as I did at that meeting . . . having our Minister (Jean Lesage, Canadian Minister of Resources and Development) attend . . . will do us a great deal of good and go a long way to promoting closer cooperation between the U. S. forestry organizations and those in Canada.

Congress Summary

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of sawlog forestry on the one hand and the pulp and paper interests on the other.

Until very recent times, our forest industries have drawn largely on the choice wood produced in our virgin forests. Material of this size and quality is not a renewable resource, at least as far as economic forestry is concerned. When the mammoth trees are gone we shall not see their like again, save in the parks and wilderness areas set aside for the enjoyment and inspiration of posterity. Time is the most valuable commodity expended by the forester. Society simply cannot afford to expend the centuries required to produce logs of the size commonly found in virgin stands.

The transition from old-growth to second-growth is a painful one for labor, management, and the consumer. However, it has been passed and passed successfully in many sections of our country. The history of the transition has been such as to indicate that the change should be made as gradually as possible. In those regions, such as the West, where the opportunity still remains, an effort should be made to come to grips with the problems of second-growth forestry; in the meantime, the remaining supply of old-growth should be made to last as long as possible.

The other extreme viewpoint, that which contemplates almost exclusive dependence on products made from various forms of pulpwood, cannot be accepted without some very strong reservations. Short rotations are certainly economical of time, but they are expensive in terms of the labor required to harvest and convert trees of small size. Furthermore, the facilities required for manufacture of many pulp-base products cannot be erected without committing large amounts of capital. In the light of these facts, we cannot afford to dispense entirely with nature's ability to provide us with a material which can be put to use merely by the relatively small amount of effort required for sawing and finishing. We must bend every effort to seek the type of integrated utilization which represents multiple use in the field of timber production. Many timber crops are today

(Turn to page 30)

Cash crop for millions

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CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY — A Summary

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committed to management for production of several products (veneer logs, sawlogs, poles and piling, and pulpwood) instead of the single-product management of the past.

The matter of setting definite objectives regarding the kinds of trees to be grown and the amount of time to be expended in the process is one of the most vital in our forest economy. Unfortunately, there are many more opinions on this subject than facts or guiding principles. Quite clearly those concerned with both action and research in forest management and economics would do well to give an increased amount of dispassionate consideration to the subject.

FOREST LANDOWNERSHIP

The Higgins Lake Program recommends the establishment of Congressional and state committees "to consider a desirable pattern for ownership of federal, state and private forest, range, and other conservation lands" and to formulate appropriate policies to achieve this pattern. The proposals reaffirm a general support of public forests, but suggest that future public acquisitions should not involve forest land which can be managed effectively in private hands. Further criteria of a "desirable pattern" are left for the committee to develop, guided in part by the deliberations of this Congress.

One indisputable fact is revealed by the divergent views expressed in the discussion of forest landownership: Forest land today is in demand; if the land bears merchantable timber it is even more in demand. The same cutover acres that were eagerly exchanged for national forest stumpage less than 20 years ago have become part of the prize which many American forest industries now seek. They seek this public land, containing much old-growth stumpage, not merely to prolong existing operations, but to block out working circles, areas of forest capable of supporting a permanent group of wood-using plants. The current controversy on this score is a measure of the extent to which forest management and future planning have become a reality for the major industrial forest owners.

Much of the discussion of forest

landownership has touched on the basic issue of public ownership as such. This argument has been a continuing one ever since the creation of the Public Domain, but the doctrine of temporary public stewardship is now being advanced with renewed vigor, based on the spectacular progress which many large private owners have made during the past decade. The issue is complicated by the manifold nature of public ownership, especially at the federal level. For this reason, among others, all of our speakers have supported the proposal for the review of public policies, although their motivations may vary widely.

Our speakers have generally agreed that the boundaries of public forest lands should be adjusted wherever necessary in the public interest. Nevertheless, the statements of the Secretary of Agriculture and The Assistant to the President indicate an administration policy that makes unlikely any important changes in the broad pattern of public and private ownership. Our forest economy, like many other segments of American life, will continue to develop as a mixed economy, with the rewards and responsibilities of forest ownership being shared by individuals, corporations, and the people as a whole.

It seems even less likely that great changes will occur in the ownership pattern of the vast number of small private forests, which comprise more than half our total forest area. Here, by general agreement, progress toward good management has been discouragingly slow. As a solution must be found within the existing ownership pattern, the reports of long-term management contracts and the formation of Tree Farm Families and cooperative organizations appear particularly promising for the future.

The rapid expansion of public forests has ended, and we have now reached the stage where corporations find it difficult to enlarge their forests. We may expect that the present conflicts of interest will produce only minor readjustments in forest landownership. While these adjustments will facilitate progress, they cannot alone ensure good public and private management.

FORESTRY RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (Including Assistance)

Research and education are essential components of any forward-looking forestry program, although only recently have some of the significant aspects of these fields begun to receive the attention they deserve. Too often the needs and opportunities have been obscured by the pressing, immediate problems of a particular region, industry, or task. As clearly evidenced in the discussion of this aspect of the Higgins Lake Program, the strengthening of research and education, including appropriate assistance to woodland owners, is essential to increasing the productivity of our forests, whether such productivity be expressed in terms of wood, water, wildlife, or recreation, or a combination of these. In education and research there is clear need for a broadened concept of the problems and opportunities before us.

The more notable accomplishments of research in recent years are exemplified by developments in the field of wood utilization, associated with the great diversification of new and improved products, the inception of new industries based on wood as a raw material, and the spread of the practice of integrating utilization facilities with the character and amount of available wood. No longer having unlimited supplies of the choicest raw materials, we have learned in many cases how to make a better product than before from wood of "inferior" species and that of smaller size and poorer quality. These developments have been of incalculable values in retaining old markets and in staking out new ones, in which wood can compete successfully with non-renewable substitutes.

However, in certain fields, progress in research has lagged seriously. The field of forest genetics should be especially fruitful, along with investigations of the ecological and physiological principles of forestry. In both range and forest management much remains to be done in studying the relation of soils to the crops we want to grow, and the interactions of both soils and crops with erosion and streamflow. An-

(Turn to page 32)

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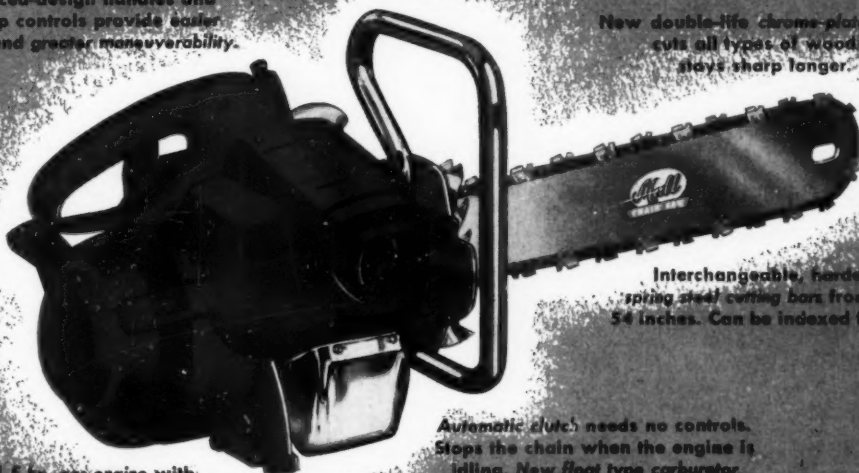
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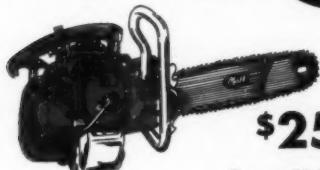
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LU 4

CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY — A Summary

(From page 30)

other area of vital research lies in the relationships between forest practices and water behavior in mountain lands.

Only fundamental research can develop the new ideas and concepts so essential to progress in any field. Especially in times such as these, there is danger of failure to maintain fundamental research in proper balance with both applied research and practice. Fundamental research too often remains a stepchild, in fact if not in intention. A striking example of such imbalance is to be noted in the field of forest entomology, in which we spend millions to fight epidemics, but only a pittance for research into the fundamental facts about insects themselves.

Currently under way is the first study of forestry research in North America to be made in 25 years, having among its objectives a review of the progress in research during the past quarter century, a summary of the status of current investigations by all agencies, and the establishment of goals for the next quarter century. The over-all objective and purpose of this study is that of stimulating research and achievement in all phases of forestry and in the allied fields of watershed, range, wildlife, and recreation.

Forest Survey

The Higgins Lake proposals recommend intensification and acceleration of the Forest Survey, as well as its extension to Alaska. The Survey is an indispensable tool for sound planning in both public and private endeavors. It has been proposed that the policies followed in making the Survey be altered to allow the same variation in intensity of effort which applies to all operations in land management. To that end, it has been suggested that the resurveys be most frequent and intensive on the most productive forest lands, where changes in stand conditions and growth rates are rapid. Both the forest industries and the states have sufficient stake in localized information to be derived from the Forest Survey to justify their sharing an appreciable part of the expense.

In passing, it should be noted that such "action" programs as the Forest Survey and Flood Control Sur-

veys are not properly classed as research, either applied or fundamental. Although it is convenient from the administrative standpoint to have them conducted by the federal forest experiment stations, such activities tend to divert the energy of research workers from more fundamental objectives.

Public Education

Teaching the public to regard growing trees as a crop is vital to public support of forestry practices. Most of our problems with forest fires and destructive cutting result from insufficient public understanding of the evils of fire and unwise cutting on the one hand, and of the value of the tree crop on the other. We must overcome the prevailing misconception that conservation and preservation are synonymous. Conservation is actually the wise use of the resource—in order to grow trees, the proper ones must be cut.

Forestry information is now provided by a host of public and private agencies, associations, and wood-using industries. "Mass education" has been employed in forest fire prevention and control, with almost every conceivable medium called upon to bring the fire message to the public. While the majority of our people are fire conscious, we still obviously fail to convert the individuals responsible for most of our fires.

Over the long run, the heart of our public education problem lies in reaching the forest owners and users of the future. We have begun to do this in our schools and through such extracurricular activities as "learning by doing" projects, training camps, and the Outdoor Manners and forestry programs of the Boy Scouts. Such activities encourage our young people to develop a respect for the outdoor world and sound attitudes toward its use.

Education and Assistance for Owners of Small Forests

The major obstacle to the establishment of a sound program of forest management and land use lies in the small holdings. The first prerequisite for initiation of sound practices on these lands is education of the owners to realize that such practices are both feasible from the

standpoint of ownership and essential to the national welfare.

Although continued expansion of educational activities can produce further improvement, no amount of propaganda will overcome the economic barriers inherent in smallness and instability of ownership. The utmost ingenuity will be required to improvise methods of surmounting these barriers.

Owners of small woodlots also need substantial technical assistance. Since forest practice is not a simple matter, such owners definitely require help in management and utilization. This type of assistance may take various forms, and there is a wide range of opinion regarding the policies which should be followed. The most we can expect is that both public and private assistance in any locality will be coordinated in a spirit of cooperation.

Professional Education

Two speakers have emphasized the increasingly high demands that the practice of forestry makes upon the graduates of our professional schools. In educational circles we have come to expect frequent pleading for more liberal arts courses, more basic science courses, and more professional courses in our curricula, but the special pleader seldom tries to reconcile his own demands with the limitations of the standard four-year college course. There are two considerations which seem fundamental to a solution of these problems.

First, the time now seems ripe for a reappraisal of our basic objectives in forestry education, to deal with the problems of specialization, sub-professional training, graduate instruction, and general education.

Secondly, we need to remind ourselves constantly that not all types of human activity can properly be taught in school. On every side we see evidence of the American tendency to regard the classroom or laboratory as the sole fount of knowledge and "clean living." Do we have an alarming increase in highway accidents? Set up a course in safe driving. Are we concerned with rising divorce rates? Teach high school students about marriage and the family. In the first instance, at

(Turn to page 34)



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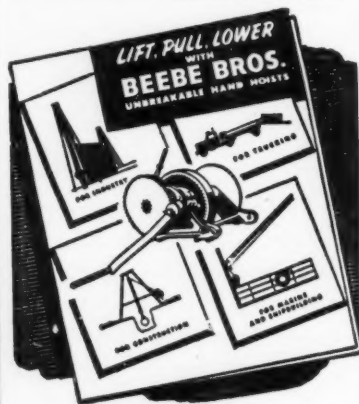
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CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY — A Summary

(From page 32)

least, the subject is one which can be taught in school; the second merely illustrates the extent to which formal education may be sought as a panacea. Some of our problems in training foresters are analogous; professional schools cannot, and should not, try to fit men for the details of every job at which a young forester might start. Employers who insist that foresters be so trained will eventually be disappointed.

Conclusion

The present situation of American forestry is neither so good as to justify complacency, nor so poor as to warrant alarm. The seven years since our last forestry Congress have seen such encouraging progress that we are no longer concerned with the mere balance of growth-drain ratios. We are concerned, however, that this balance be achieved at a high level, a level which reflects abundance rather than scarcity. Our best efforts should be directed toward giving our forest lands a permanent and increasing role in an economy of abundance. The abundance we seek should be measured not only in material products but also in terms of the non-material values that are so difficult to appraise in economic terms. Like so much that is good in our lives, the forest is the source of many values which, once squandered, cannot be replaced immediately by any amount of money.

In our efforts to achieve this abundance, we must avoid the doctrine that the future of American conservation can be developed in a single framework. No one scheme can apply to the country as a whole or even to a single region. No pattern which develops can reflect rigid

order and consistency. If we had history to live over again, we might now have a consistent and highly logical scheme of landownership and use. But we can never turn back the clock; we must think in terms of superimposing improvements on the existing system rather than of making drastic changes in that system. Conservation, like all other movements in a democracy, is compelled to muddle through. No body of theoreticians, whether they be in private enterprise, government, organized labor, or the ivied halls of universities, will have an opportunity to build the structure entirely according to its own blueprints.

In other words, developments in American conservation are going to call forth the utmost cooperation in dealing with problems as they are encountered in each locality. The patterns of multiple use and sustained yield can be developed only by reconciling varying types of ownership and different kinds of interests.

At this Congress you have considered the Higgins Lake Program, directed toward these aims. In exploring its recommendations and their implications, you have performed an invaluable service to American forests and to the American people, whom they serve.

It is well to close, not with an ending, but with a reminder of our mutual and continuing obligation. All of us are individually responsible for sustaining the work to which we have here rededicated ourselves. And The American Forestry Association, as the sponsor of this Congress, has a special responsibility to see that our efforts bear fruit.

Research and Education

(From page 17)

er, Nickey Brothers, Inc.; Edward L. DeMotte, American Forest Products Industries, Inc.; Richard Kilbourne, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority; Stuart Moir, Western Forestry and Conservation Association; D. J. Weddell, School of Forestry, University of Georgia; Clarence F. Korstian, Duke University School of Forestry; Floyd E. Carlson, College of Forestry, State

University of New York; Ted S. Pettit, Boy Scouts of America; Frank H. Kaufert, University of Minnesota School of Forestry; James A. Beal, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; D. A. Macdonald, Canada Department of Resources and Development; Elwood R. Maunder, Minnesota Forest History Foundation; and Oliver D. Diller, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

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Some Points of View

(From page 26)

deterioration—with the Association abandoning the precepts of the late Mr. Pinchot. Picking up that theme, Anthony W. Smith, assistant general counsel for the CIO, told the Congress on the final day that "I am here as a dissenter, opposed to the Higgins Lake Program. I am here as a member of The American Forestry Association, opposed to the policy of The American Forestry Association. I am here essentially to urge a return to the principles of Gifford Pinchot. . . ."

"In the opinion of the CIO," Mr. Smith said, "the American people are being led to believe that corporate forestry is doing well by our timber resources, whereas the contrary is true. The fact is that if we are going to get full production from our commercial forests and full utilization of our forests on a multiple-use basis we are going to have to come to direct federal regulation of the big corporations, as Gifford Pinchot always thought; to a sub-

stantial amount of federal help financially and technically to small operators; and to an enlargement of public timberland holdings, federal and state, everywhere."

Mr. Smith leveled a number of charges at industry activities in specific localities, one of them being that large block-cutting often practiced in the Pacific Northwest, and on public timberlands under pressure from private interests, is destroying the timber, the soil, the watersheds and watertables, the wildlife resources and the recreational opportunities.

Replying to this statement, Edward P. Stamm, Crown Zellerbach Corporation vice president and a logger for 35 years, declared, "I categorically state that Mr. Smith doesn't know what he is talking about and if he wants to know I personally will conduct him for two or three weeks over the region and show him what we are doing, and I maintain that the people in the Douglasfir region in which I live and work and in which we have stable industries that are growing all the time, are doing a constructive job. . . ."

In another area of endeavor, Mr. Smith had stated that private industry in California "proposes to manage the redwood forests on a 75-year rotation basis which can produce little but red powder. I charge that they pretend they are practicing selective cutting whereas in reality they are clear-cutting timber which is easily managed on a tree-selection basis."

Replying to this statement, Professor Fritz said, "I have been interested in redwood forestry for more than 30 years. No forest industry has made such rapid progress in the application of the forest industry principles as the redwood industry, and in no forest industry are the difficulties so great. . . . Forestry has made great strides in the past ten years. Nowhere has the progress been so great as on private lands. This progress was made not because of threats but because of changed and more favorable economic conditions. It has great momentum. The foresters on private payrolls are a particularly fine lot. They are honest, enthusiastic and technically competent. They are a vitalizing force. You are selling them short if you belittle their efforts."

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President Eisenhower's Statement

(From page 9)

I, of course, am not going to trespass upon your time to attempt a discussion of those professional and technical elements of your calling, of which you know so much more than I. It would be sheer presumption for me to mention them.

I should like, though, to speak of just one of those points in which I think our interests are so clearly identical. The interest of this Administration is to create a balanced but advancing economy and prosperity in this country.

Now, for any group of people who are engaged in the conservation of our resources—in the production of a product which may range anywhere from fifteen to eighty or ninety years—you are concerned directly and by reason of your profession with a steady rather than an intermittent and historical-like action in the advancing forces, the advancing tradition, of our economy. You deal more directly than most, I think, in futures—not merely a future of the day after tomorrow or who are we going to have in such an office, or what kind of activity will be going on in that place. You deal in decades, decades in the growth of your product, of the forests and the trees, and in the conservation of all those elements of our continent that make that possible.

Then again, when I think of the basic resource that is used so widely in clothespins and matchsticks, in ship-building and in construction, in the dissemination of news through the pulp industry, your interests again are not those that are confined merely to the forest. But when you go into the uses of your product, you are concerned with every-

thing that touches the United States.

So is your government. Its purpose is to understand, if possible, the problems of every special group in this country, but never to use the resources of this country to favor any group at the expense of others—to attempt to get that kind of balanced progress that can be sustained, that will not create upsets in our economy.

So you can understand, of course, the interest we have in soil and water conservation.

When I first led an invading force onto another continent during the war, we went into northern Africa. It was difficult to believe that that area had once been the granary of the ancient world, that it provided the timber and almost all of the agricultural resources that were used in Italy and Greece and Sicily, and through those more heavily populated countries.

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probably one of the famous destroyed cities on the earth, and not far from the great city of Constantin.

That is the kind of thing that must never happen here. It is through the wisdom, the efforts, the dedication, and the devotion of such people as yourselves, that it will not happen. Too many of us are blind, or indifferent, or just completely ignorant of the facts that make that work so important.

So I think I can conclude with just this one word: I cannot tell you how much satisfaction it gives to me to know that intelligent Americans are meeting together, whose interests are as broad as this land, whose vision must be projected forward not merely till tomorrow—or possibly an election—but for a century.

What is going to be the character of this country? Is it going to favor the individual as it favored us? Is it going to give him an opportunity? Is it going to have the resources to give him that opportunity? Or

LIST OF EXHIBITORS — Besides AFA, these groups displayed exhibits at the Forest Congress: Soil Conservation Society; Conservation Foundation; Forest History Foundation; Forest Products Research Society; National Parks Association; Wilderness Society; Friends of the Land; American Forest Products Industries; U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Timber Engineering Co.; Fish and Wildlife Service; National Parks Service; Bureau of Land Management; Division of Forest Insect Investigation; Soil Conservation Service; Forest Service; D. B. Smith Co.

would we have to degenerate into some kind of controlled economy, some kind of regimentation of all of the heritage—of all the phases of our heritage that we have received—all of the God-given resources and privileges we enjoy?

I believe that every true American wants to pass on, without any stricture, the right of the individual to his own determination of what he is fitted for, of how he shall worship, of what he shall earn, of how he can save, and what he can do with his savings—subject to taxes. I should remark that even in such a crown of roses as we know has always been the promise and the share of our beloved America, there still are some thorns—and taxes is one of them, I guess.

So again, as I bid you welcome, I also express this tremendous gratification that you are here for this Congress, this assembly. I wish you the greatest of success, and to each individual, God bless you.

Over-all Opportunities and Aims

(From page 11)

"Because of changing conditions in local economies and land-use patterns, the department is now engaged in a critical review of national forest boundaries. Similar attention is being directed to areas purchased by the old Resettlement Administration. These studies are long overdue. I want to make it abundantly clear, however, that although some adjustments will occur, the basic structure of the national forests will be maintained. Any adjustments in area or in policy with respect to these lands will be based on what is shown to be the best permanent public interest as the result of thorough economic studies of each situation," the Secretary said.

On the controversial issue of mining activity on the national forests Secretary Benson had this to say: "The Department desires to encourage the discovery and development of valuable minerals underlying the national forests. But it believes this should be done with minimum impairment of the surface resources. Corrective legislation would be of assistance in the better administration of the mining laws. I am confident that a joint Subcommittee of the House Agriculture and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, which is now studying the problem, will develop constructive proposals."

Saying he was a strong believer in research, the Secretary stressed that "the frontiers of knowledge must be pushed forward." We can never have too much research, if it is efficiently conducted and well directed, he said, adding: "the Department has recently appointed a Forest Research Advisory Committee, to which we shall look for guidance in improving both the quality and quantity of our forest and range research."

The Secretary praised the "impressive advances in forestry" and said "we hope to see much more development along these lines." He concluded that such development should be attained with a minimum of public controls and with major emphasis on cooperation and mutual assistance.

Jean Lesage, Minister of Resources and Development for Canada, brought delegates up to date on the status and development of forestry in the Dominion. He said that Can-

ada has, after a half century of organized forest direction, provided a legislative and professional framework which "will permit us to attain, in time, the three-fold objective to which we mutually subscribe, namely: effective forest protection, maximum renewable yield of the most suitable forest species, and multiple resource use."

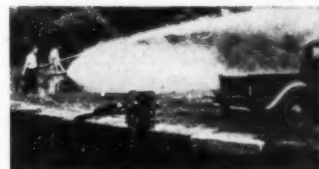
Minister Lesage pointed out that in the last few years there has been a growing interchange between Canada and the United States in professional forestry matters. He mentioned the "increasingly intimate" association of the two countries in forest products research and said Canada would welcome closer contact in the fields of silviculture and forest management studies.

Industry's role in the forestry picture was described by James L. Madden, president of American Forest Products Industries, Inc. The forest industries recognize, Mr. Madden said, that they have a job not only

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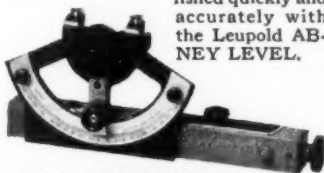
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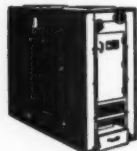
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of carrying the message of protection, planting, and technical assistance to landowners in their respective areas, but also of selling this philosophy to those forest operators who may now be thinking only of their current supply. He added that he thought a good start had been made in this direction but that "we can't rest on the past."

He continued: "The United States has reached a point in its forest economy where progress must be rapid and consistent. Thousands of acres of idle land must be put to work growing trees. Present forest stands must be protected and managed to obtain better wood crops. The wood processors and forest owners are alive to their responsibility to see to it that the nation's tree growing potential is harnessed. They are not planning to divide up shortages, they intend to grow their future. They have pledged themselves to provide united leadership in a planned campaign to improve America's woodlands so they will continue to provide an adequate, continuous and increasing flow of forest products for man's use."

In concluding the first session of the Fourth American Forest Con-

gress, Lowell Besley, executive director-forester of The American Forestry Association, told the delegates that the preceding addresses "have given us a splendid overall background and a perspective to keep constantly before us in the four remaining sessions of this Congress." He reminded the audience that in order to set up a proposed program upon which the Forest Congress discussions could be based The American Forestry Association had called the Higgins Lake Conference in June. He explained further that the scope of the field covered in each session of the Congress would correspond to the recommendations of the Higgins Lake report and that the subject heading would be the same—i. e.: Forest Management, Multiple Use, etc. He outlined the general business procedure to be followed during each session, urging everyone to follow "these simple rules" in order to make the Congress run smoothly.

Multiple Use

(From page 15)

multiple-use business down to earth, down to the level of the local tree farmer or the local ranger district. When we focus on a locality rather than on a continent we get a real grasp of the problem and we can see the best way to go ahead."

Other statements presented at the multiple-use session included: "Multiple Use and the Soil Conservation Society of America" by Bernard Frank, chairman of the Washington, D. C., chapter, Soil Conservation Society of America; "Watershed Development" by Ollie E. Fink, executive secretary, Friends of the Land; "Conservation of Water as Related to Multiple Use of Forest Areas" by Donald W. Van Tuyl, water resources assistant, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; "Multiple Use of Forest Lands" by John W. Edelman, chairman of the legislative subcommittee on conservation, Congress of Industrial Organizations; "Multiple Use Benefits for Southern Indiana" by Rudolph H. Grabow, chairman, resources committee, Southern Indiana, Inc.; "The Value of Standing Primeval Forests" by Fred M. Packard, executive secretary, National Parks Association; and "Roadside Trees" by Milton M. Brown, member of The American Forestry Association.

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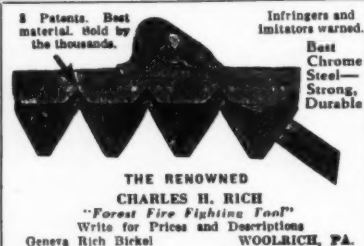
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Letters to the Editor

(From page 2)

With Washington) very much. He has been interested in Mount Vernon long enough to have acquired a certain background which combines very well with the theme, talent and feeling for accuracy which he incorporates in his stories on specialized subjects. The Mount Vernon trees are of interest to a great proportion of our visitors and this story is one to which we will have frequent reference. We are grateful to you for publishing it.

Charles C. Wall
Resident Superintendent,
Mount Vernon, Virginia

What Is It?

EDITOR:

I have studied the graphic cover design on your November 1953 issue, seeking the meaning of its symbols. Then I sought enlightenment within but find only that the cover was designed by Jackson K. Lambert—no explanation.

Here is my interpretation: Forestry or general conservation forces, as symbolized by the pine tree, prepared to crack the whip in Washington. The three circles appear to be coated bull whips, tips in hand. Could be?

Edward F. Dolder
Chief, Conservation Education
Department of Natural Resources
State of California

Where Is It?

EDITOR:

Viola C. White is a writer of great sensitivity and has a shrewd eye for what is really worthwhile. I hope you will publish more of her work in the future. "The Charm of Chipman Hill" (November issue) was a rare treat. By the way, where is this particular Chipman Hill? I note in a previous issue of AMERICAN FORESTS that Dr. White is connected with Middlebury College so I assume the hill is in Middlebury, Vermont—a most delightful New England village. Right?

(Mrs.) Donna E. Glover
Chicago, Illinois

(Editor's Note—Right. As Mrs. Glover divined, there is a Chipman Hill near almost every town and village in America—if people take the trouble to discover it. Dr. White's particular hill is in Middle-

bury, Vermont, home of Middlebury College. Dr. White is connected with the college's Abernethy Library—one of the finest in the nation. We sincerely hope *American Forests* may have the opportunity of publishing more White articles in the future. Meanwhile, a New York publishing house, impressed by her Chipman Hill article, is trying to persuade Dr. White to write a book on her Happy Hobo tramps in the Vermont countryside.)

Shade Tree Digest

EDITOR:

I have received much benefit from articles in your paper and would like to make a contribution for the care of shade trees. It is regarding slime flux from elm trees which disfigures the bark and prevents the healing of wounds caused by the removal of dead branches. I have been stopping the discharge of slime flux immediately for several years by driving a tapered soft dry white pine plug at the vent up to about one-half inch in diameter into the tree. It will take paint in a few days and heal normally. The old method by pipe drainage was tedious to perform, did not always give results, and remained an eye sore.

Walter E. Steinhaus
Lake Forest, Illinois

All Done With Wood

EDITOR:

I have read with interest a reprint from AMERICAN FORESTS (August 1953) in the *Reader's Digest*, and enquire whether non-members of your Association can subscribe to the Journal and, if so, the annual subscription.

Gurjes Anderson
Victoria, Australia

EDITOR:

In regard to the article, "It's All Done with Wood," in the September issue of *Reader's Digest*, which was read with much interest, particularly the last paragraph but one, on page 134, dealing with the preservative spray which is claimed to add six years to the life of a crossie.

Would it be possible for you to furnish us with the name of this preservative and the name and address of the manufacturer?

We would very much appreciate receipt of this information, in anticipation of which we thank you.

L. Paton-Ash
Joint Managing Director
Ash Brothers, Ltd.
Johannesburg, South Africa

EDITOR:

I refer to the publication "It's All Done with Wood," which appeared in the Latin America edition of *Reader's Digest*, September 1953.

I would be very interested in receiving a copy of your publication, and of knowing the conditions for subscription.

Awaiting your kind news on the matter, I remain.

Roberto D. Ferrari
Buenos Aires, Argentina

(Editor's Note—*American Forests* has received more than a hundred letters from all over the world containing comments or questions concerning Paul Kearney's article, "It's All Done With Wood," which appeared in the August issue.)

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Enough to Go 'Round

EDITOR:

Once upon a time a number of years ago, I received a free copy of AMERICAN FORESTS Magazine. Somehow that copy was switched to another teacher. I respected the copy to keep it on file for our science classes to use and have all of them back to the 20's. I begged for the other copy from the teacher, to no avail. I feel our pupils are being cheated. There are articles there of lasting interest.

I have travelled 28,000 miles with Professor V. E. Shelford studying all life zones in North America and appreciate our forests very much. I studied the Tillamook in 1945, a few weeks before the great fire.

I have begged for the magazine telling about that for no purpose but class reports, but have never received the magazine.

I am head of Science Department at Central Junior High School and have taught five hours of science each day here since '923. The other teacher has two classes. I think we should have a free copy. Our library receives (buys) a copy, but not science classes.

Kansas School Teacher

(Editor's Note—The Central Junior High School science classes now are getting their own copy of American Forests.)

Job Well Done

EDITOR:

Your National Forest Congress program was carried out last week in most exemplary fashion at Washington and all of the members of your working staff are entitled to maximum credit therefor.

Likewise, your executive program committee made creditable selection of key people to speak in coverage of the various conservation topics presented.

In addition, the conservation fundamentals developed by the Higgins Lake Conference group this year and in 1946, seem now to have successfully withstood the pressures of both time and circumstance.

Charles Sage
Kimberly-Clark Corp.

Bees Imperiled?

EDITOR:

Are we flirting with a beeless agronomy due to the use of powerful insecticides to eliminate plant and tree pests? That's the question James S. Barstow, Jr., poses in an article entitled "Bee Decline Called Peril to Agriculture in United States" published in the August 23 issue of the New York Herald Tribune.

Possible loss of bees and honey, would, of course, be overshadowed by the much greater threat to the country's agricultural pattern in which pollination of crops by bees plays a major role. Since it is reported that 80 percent of the setting of seeds in a control field of clover was done by the honeybee, it is apparent that the bee plays a prominent part in providing food for livestock and many other uses.

Each month I read your magazine not only with interest but with care. I would now like to see AMERICAN FORESTS probe into this question raised by Mr. Barstow and let us all have the answers. With appreciation for the admirable work you are doing.

Curt H. Reisinger
New York 19, N. Y.

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MULTNOMAH HOTEL
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Forest Landownership

(From page 23)

other classes of land, is not in accord with our American way of life and is inimicable to our national economy."

Harry S. Mosebrook, forest resources assistant, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said that clearly the problem of forest ownership "must be tackled and soon because every year it becomes more complex. First should be a registration of all federal lands, to be kept by one agency, that would show the annual rate of acreage increase or decrease of land held by all federal agencies." This would give the Congress basic information required to conduct a study as recommended by the AFA's Proposed Program for Forestry—a program that provides a sound equitable solution to a problem "that must be resolved if private enterprise in forestry is to continue," Mr. Mosebrook concluded.

Joseph F. Kaylor, director, Maryland Department of Forests and Parks, drew the attention of the Congress to the fact that "foresters have always needed a place on which to try out ideas, to display for the benefit of private landowners the best methods of managing their property. The state forests provide such demonstration areas to try out new methods, to test different species of plantings, and to note the successes and failures to report to private landowners. This phase of scientific forestry, or applied research, is being more emphasized since it is considered most vital to the millions of private landowners. It is one of the outstanding methods of advancing private enterprise in forestry."

NEW DEPARTMENT

The floodtide of conservation literature which continues to increase with every passing year points to the need for more and better coverage of these literary events in the pages of *American Forests*. To provide broader coverage and critical appraisal of new books, *American Forests* has engaged Arthur B. Meyer, editor of the *Journal of Forestry* and a writer whose articles have appeared in a number of national magazines. Recently, Mr. Meyer completed his first full-length book. His first book reviews for *American Forests* appear beginning on the next page in this issue.



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There are many members and friends of the Association who find it impractical to contribute to its educational activities during their lifetime. Gifts in the form of a bequest are welcomed. Officers of the Association will gladly consult at any time with those who wish to know more about designating gifts for educational work in forest conservation.

Following is a paragraph suitable for incorporation in wills:

"I hereby give, devise and bequeath _____ to The American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., a non-profit District of Columbia corporation, or its successor, or successors, for the purpose of promoting the corporate activities of said Association."

Highlights of the Year In Conservation Literature

By ARTHUR B. MEYER



Mr. Meyer

In the written word we find the most reliable permanent record of the store of human knowledge. It is a store that increases each year, where the old is retained and the new added. This increment is like that of a tree. The cells of each year's annual growth add to and become a part of the living whole as the roots take a firmer grip in the soil and as the branches thrust further skyward.

To date, the year 1953 has been a distinguished one in the field of conservation literature. It has offered a wide selection that should prove of lasting worth to both the technical and the non-technical reader who is concerned with American forest conservation. But of all the worthwhile books published in a productive field, two giants tower supreme as events of major importance—books quite dissimilar but which have much in common. These are Aldo Leopold's *Round River* and William B. Greeley's *Forest Policy*.

Round River, published by the Oxford University Press, presents excerpts from the journals of the late Mr. Leopold. It begins with the simplicity of charmingly told adventures afield by an ardent fisherman and hunter and ends by giving the reader an insight into Leopold's vast knowledge of the world of nature and his understanding of man's relationship to it.

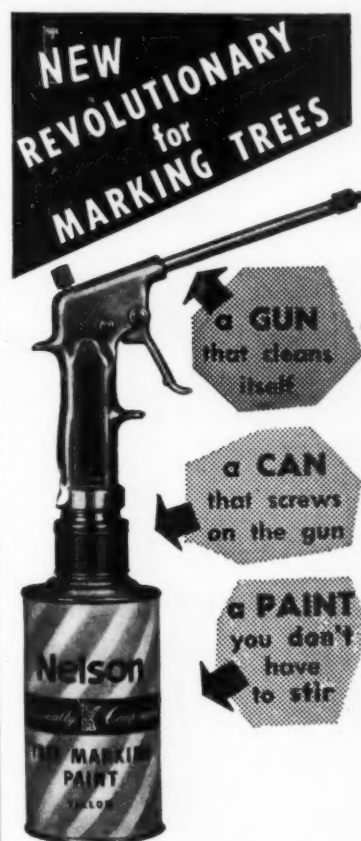
Conservation, Leopold defines as "a state of harmony between men and land." His use of the latter term, of course, is symbolic, covering the whole of the natural environment in which we live, of which we are a part, and upon which we are utterly dependent in the last analysis. He observes that fear and indignation are outmoded tools for teaching fresh minds the story of conservation. Rather, he propounds the necessity for "an ethical underpinning for land

economics and a universal curiosity to understand the land mechanism."

Leopold uses simple language but his phrases are so laden with meanings that the reader can but hope that his own interpretation, in the light of his experience and knowledge, is sufficiently inclusive. I interpret Leopold to mean that there are two things necessary in order that man may exist in harmony with the land: the possession of scientific understanding of his environment; the existence of a philosophy of conduct based upon ethical standards, recognizing that the human race has a moral duty to protect and care for its physical environment.

It is obvious that Leopold reached the conclusion that the future of our resources will rest principally with the attitudes and actions of individuals. He is hopeful that those attitudes and actions will be favorable to the resources. This hope is based upon the current growth of scientific knowledge and upon a belief that the deep rooted biological link that exists between man and nature will become better understood and more sharply sensed. Surely this scientifically trained conservationist-philosopher, with his clear mind, sensitivity, and ability for acute observation progressed far along the road toward grasping the true significance of why a man wakes at night with a strange longing when the geese are winging over the city or why the trout stream is good for taut nerves. Truly, harmony between man and land must be found in a very real, but yet ill-defined and perhaps tentatively stated realm of the ethic.

A definite link exists between Mr. Leopold's hope for an "ethical underpinning for land economics" and Mr. Greeley's hope for future worthwhile development in forestry as presented in *Forest Policy* (McGraw-Hill). Forestry is a diversified subject. It has many subdivisions. And probably no arbitrary subdivision is more specifically about trees and tree-covered land—and yet more directly tied in with a thousand rami-



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fications—than this field called “forest policy.”

Forest policy deals, by definition, with the purposes underlying the treatment of forests and with the development of forestry. Mr. Greeley's book is a survey of the history, development and present status of forest policy for most of the world. It gains additional importance because the author's marked ability to break the complicated into elements and show their relationship, and because of his unquestioned qualifications to attack so big a subject.

Forest Policy is divided into four parts. The first discusses the origins of and methods of implementing forest policies. The second covers the development and operation of policies in foreign countries of diverse conditions and political character. The third and major part deals with the development of forest policy in the United States. A brief summary of world trends closes the book.

Forest policy is a most controversial subject. It is very intimately entwined with what Mr. Greeley calls “the other things going on”—complex factors and events of a cultural, social, economic, as well as a technological nature. It is impossible of discussion without personal opinions entering into the interpretations of cause and effect in some instances. There will be those readers who will disagree with Mr. Greeley's conclusions in certain cases in the book. There should, however, be none who would not concede his qualifications to draw conclusions, nor the general character of objectivity which is characteristic of the book. It should contribute much to a wider understanding of a vital subject.

There is apparent, Mr. Greeley feels, a strong tendency in all of the democratic countries to place the public interest first in matters of forest policy. The methods of so doing are sometimes socialistic in nature, sometimes not. Our own policies in this country are undergoing continual shaping and reshaping. This is partly because of the present developmental stage of American forestry, partly because methods of attaining progress under our democratic patterns must be involved, complicated, and sometimes a trifle unwieldy. “Battles, skirmishes, and compromises,” he says “between *laissez faire* and public welfare are going on, all over the democratic world. . . . The main battleground left for *laissez faire* is to show that it serves the public interest more effec-

tively than a controlled economy.” He seems to think—certainly he hopes—that it will.

Leonard Hadlow in *Climate, Vegetation and Man* (Philosophical Library, Inc.) discusses a very broad subject. Again it constitutes a basic approach to forestry and demonstrates that we are what we are by reason of the action of natural forces, although our environment is subject to a degree of control, and is in many ways strongly influenced by human actions.

Grade school children may learn of the entire field of conservation in *Freedom and Plenty: Ours to Save* by Wilfried S. Bronson (Harcourt, Brace and Co.). Nonrenewable and renewable resources are discussed and their significance in, and treatment during, our national history is pointed out. Although weak in some points regarding forestry, the book is a good one for children and should serve as reference and text for teachers.

Boy Scouts working for a merit badge in wildlife management will be guided by a booklet of that name written by Durward L. Allen. They will learn that the mechanics of wildlife management consist primarily of improvement of the habitat and that sound forest management practices are a major tool in this task. The complex interrelationship of animals, plants, land, water, and man are continually stressed.

Entering the perhaps never too crowded field of tree identification is *Trees and Their Story* by Dorothy Sterling (Doubleday and Co.). It is a book for adolescents, is excellently illustrated by Myron Ehrenberg, and ties identification in with the importance and functions of trees in relation to man and nature. Adults will appreciate the famous literary touch of Donald Culross Peattie in *A Natural History of Western Trees* (Houghton Mifflin Co.). Trees of the western North American continent, north of Mexico, are dealt with. The book is illustrated and covers not only the scientific facts of species identification but discusses the use of each, its habitat and associates, its importance in history, literature, and to early American inhabitants.

Entertaining and factual stories about aspects of work in forestry are found in two good books. *Beatty's Cabin* by Elliott S. Baker (Univ. of New Mexico Press) is a story of personal adventure and the history of the upper Pecos River watershed

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that is now part of the Santa Fe Na-
 tional Forest. It is also the history
 of those Forest Service officers who
 have administered work there. The
 book is the expression, and contains
 the observations, of a man who loves
 the outdoor life. Another book, *Tall
 Timber Pilots* by Dale White (Vi-
 king Press), is an interesting factual
 history of the Johnson Flying Ser-
 vice. The story is woven around the
 individual pilots and incidents that
 occurred to them and in the process
 covers the development and pro-
 gress of forestry aviation in the north-
 ern Rocky Mountain region, starting
 in 1924.

Individual landowners will find
 tangible assistance in *The Small
 Timber Owner and His Federal In-
 come Tax* by Ellis T. Williams.
 This is a Department of Agriculture
 handbook and is not book size but
 contains much information prepared
 specifically for the small owner. It
 avoids involvement with big owner-
 ships and the over-all tax picture. By
 so doing it gives specific information
 that can encourage owners to protect
 and properly manage small timber
 properties, as the treatment of ex-
 penses for tax purposes is clearly
 brought out.

Also of specific aid, this time to
 the person interested in or the per-
 son engaged in any phases of con-
 servation, is *The Conservation Year-
 book: 1953*. Edited by Erle Kauff-
 man (publication office Washington,
 D. C.), this second volume of an an-
 nual publication is an indispensable
 "directory and guide to facts, figures,
 and people in American conserva-
 tion." It is the most inclusive publi-
 cation of its type currently available.

Finally, in my perusal of forest
 books of '53 I sense a growing scien-
 tific understanding of the nature of
 forests, forestry, and man's resource-
 environment. I sense a growing ap-
 preciation of these things both in the
 aesthetic and the economic light. I
 sense a hope, in some instances a
 firm belief, that man is learning to
 appreciate, and striving toward, a
 state of harmony with that resource-
 environment. We can ask no more
 of ourselves than this striving.

When ordering books—reviewed
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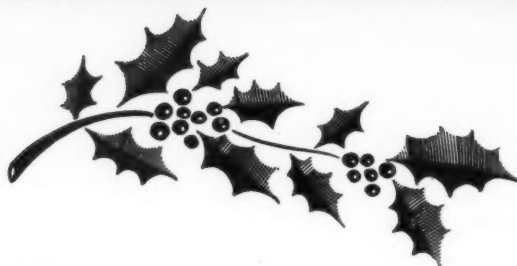
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WHEN THE TREES COME MARCHING IN...

From a Christmas sermon by the Rev. Peter Marshall, former chaplain of the U.S. Senate

Have you been saying, "I just can't seem to feel the Christmas spirit this year?" That's too bad. As a confession of lack of faith, it is rather significant.

You are saying that you feel no joy that Jesus came into the world. . . . You are confessing that His presence in the world is not a reality to you. . . . Maybe you need all the more to read the Christmas story over again. Need to sit down with the Gospel of Luke and think about it.

I thank God for Christmas. Would that it lasted all year. For on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, all the world is a better place, and men and women are more lovable. Love itself seeps into every heart, and miracles happen.

When Christmas doesn't make your heart swell up until it nearly bursts . . . and fill your eyes with tears . . . and make you all soft and warm inside . . . then you'll know that something inside of you is dead.

We hope that there will be snow for Christmas. Why? It is not really important but it is so nice, and old-fashioned, and appropriate, we think.

Isn't it wonderful to think that nothing can really harm the joy of Christmas. Although your Christmas tree decorations will include many new gadgets, such as lights with bubbles in them . . . it's the old tree decorations that mean the most . . . the ones you save carefully from year to year . . . the crooked star that goes on top of the tree . . . the ornaments that you've been so careful with.

And you'll bring out the tiny manger, and the shed, and the little figures of the Holy Family . . . and lovingly arrange them on the mantel, or in the middle of the dining room table.

And getting the tree will be a family event, with great excitement for the children. . . . And there will be a closet into which you'll forbid your husband to look, and he will be moving through the house mysteriously with bundles under his coat, and you'll pretend not to notice. . . .

There will be the fragrance of cookies baking, spices and fruitcake, and the warmth of the house shall be melodious with the lilting strains of "Silent Night, Holy Night."

And you'll listen to the wonderful Christmas music on the radio. Some of the songs will be

modern—good enough music perhaps—but it will be the old carols, the lovely old Christmas hymns that will mean the most.

And forests of fir trees will march right into our living rooms. . . . There will be bells on our doors and holly wreaths in our windows. . . . And we shall sweep the Noel skies for their brightest colors and festoon our homes with stars.

There will be a chubby stocking hung by the fireplace, and with finger to lip you will whisper and ask me to tip-toe, for a little tousled head is asleep and must not be awakened until after Santa has come.

And finally Christmas morning will come. Don't worry—you'll be ready for it. You'll catch the spirit all right, or *it will catch you, which is even better.*

And then you will remember what Christmas means—the beginning of Christianity . . . the Second Chance for the world, and hope for peace . . . the only way.

The promise that the angels sang is the most wonderful music the world has ever heard: "Peace on earth and goodwill toward men. . . ."

In a world that seems not only to be changing, but even to be dissolving, there are some tens of millions of us who want Christmas to be the same, with the same old greeting, "Merry Christmas" and no other.

We long for the abiding love among men of good will which the season brings . . . believing in this ancient miracle of Christmas, with its softening, sweetening influence to tug at our heartstrings once again.

We want to hold on to the old customs and traditions, because they strengthened our family ties, bind us to our friends, make us one with all mankind, for whom the Child was born, and bring us back again to the God Who gave His only begotten Son, that "whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

So we will not "spend" Christmas . . . nor "observe" Christmas. We will "keep" Christmas—keep it as it is, in all the loveliness of its ancient traditions.

May we keep it in our hearts, that we may be kept in its hope.

(Reprinted courtesy of Mrs. Peter Marshall, author of the book *A Man Called Peter*)

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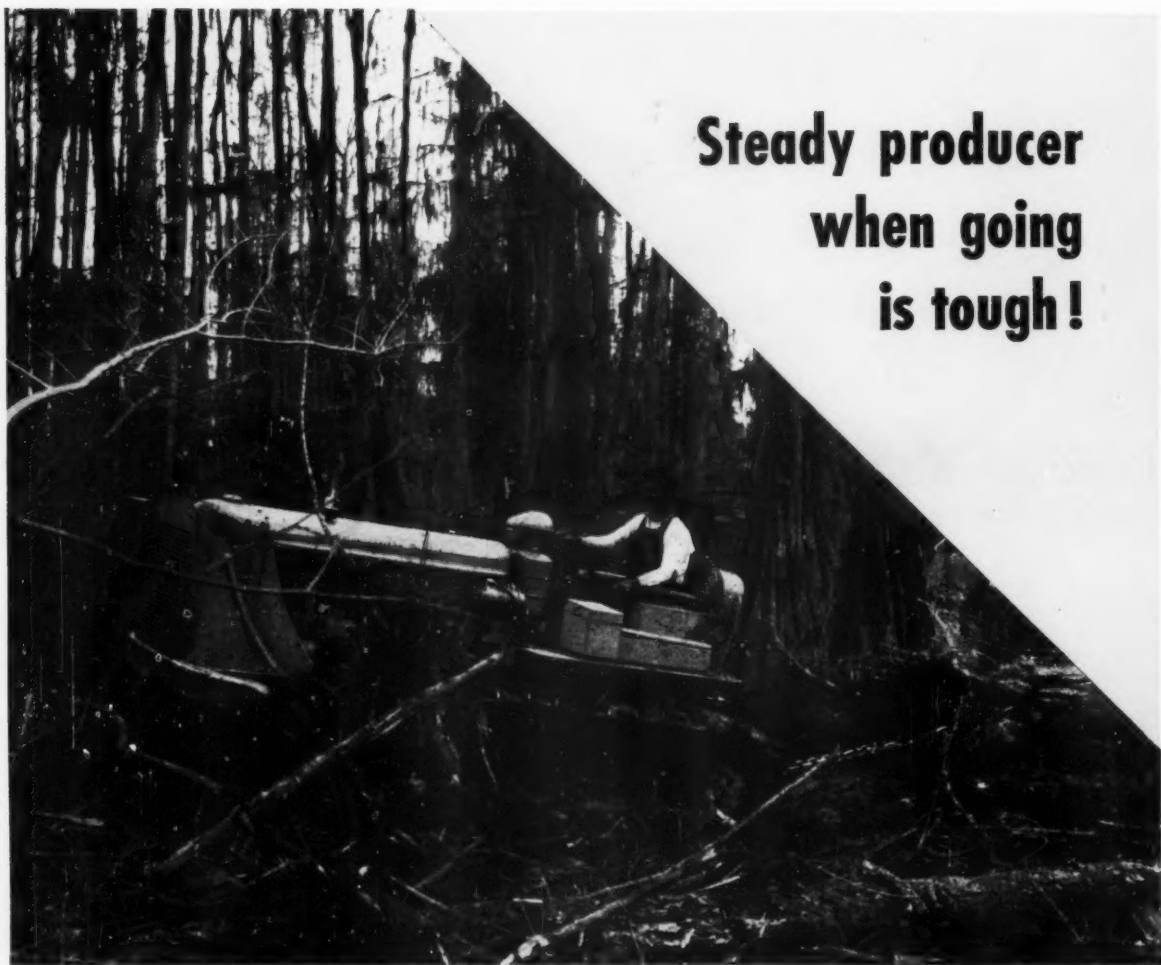
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